The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,084.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1871. [Annual Subscription in Advance from 1st October 1871.....Rupees Forty-five
Ditto ditto from 1st January 1872.....Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

Form 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*.....Rs.	42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year " ..... "	24	" 28	" 38
Three months " ..... "	14	" 16	" 21
One month " ..... "	5	" 6	" 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion .....Rs.	5 0
Second do ..... "	2 8
Third do ..... "	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... "	0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding.....	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATARA, 1,237 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 24th OCTOBER, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	Oct. 24	Leave Tuticorin	Nov. 1
" Rutnagherry	" 25	" Colombo	" 2
" Vingorla	" 25	" Galle	" 3
" Carwar	" 26	" Negapatam	" 6
" Mangalore	" 27	" Madras	" 8
" Cannanore	" 28	" Cocanada	" 10
" Tellicherry	" 28	" Vizagapatam	" 11
" Calicut	" 29	" Bimlipatam	" 11
" Beypore	" 29	" Gopanlpore	" 12
" Cochin	" 30	" False Point	" 13
" Alleppy	" 31	Arrive CALCUTTA	" 14

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Up Neighbouring District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th October, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	Oct. 30	Leave BUSSORAH	Nov. 17
	Nov.		
" Kurrachee	" 5	" Fao	" 17
" Guadur	" 6	" Bushire	" 18
" Muscat	" 6	" Linga	" 21
" Bunder Abbas	" 8	" Bunder Abbas	" 22
" Linga	" 10	" Muscat	" 24
" Bushire	" 12	" Guadur	" 26
" Fao	" 14	" Kurrachee	" 29
Arrive BUSSORAH	" 15	Arrive BOMBAY	" Dec 2

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Coffins, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 23rd October, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

PILGRIMS TO JEDDA.

THE s.s. EARL CANNING will be despatched on or about the 30th OCTOBER, sailing at ADEN and JEDDA. For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents for Charterers.

Bombay, 6th October 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To leave about the 22nd instant.)

THE favourite Passenger Steam Ship EARL KING, 1,088 registered tons, 200 nominal Horse Power, 1,250 effective, John Steele, Commander.

This Steamer, well known in the China trade, is specially noted for great speed and excellence of accommodation for Passengers. The late passage from London was accomplished in 28 days, including detention in the Canal. Rates are—

1st Class to Liverpool	£55
Do. Suez	32

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th October 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE new Steam Ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,950 registered tons, 200 Horse Power, 1,200 effective, C. W. Pearson, Commander.

This fine Steamer, expressly built for the East India and China Trade, has extensive passenger accommodation of a very superior description. Including detention in the Canal, the outward passage last voyage was accomplished in 28 days.

Rates are

1st Class to Suez	£30	
Do. Liverpool	50	Exclusive of Wines, &c.,
2nd Do. Do	30	

which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

There is a Stewardess on board, and, if necessary, the services of a Surgeon will be engaged. Special arrangements have been made by Captain Pearson to ensure efficient general attendance to passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th October 1871.

"WILSON LINE."

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To sail on or about 7th November.)

MESSRS. THOS. WILSON, SONS, & Co.'s very fine new s. s. ORLANDO, 1,437 Tons, 300 H. P., which left London on 27th ultimo.

This favourite Steamer (built last year for the Mail Service between England and Sweden, to steam 12 knots) is specially adapted for Passengers, of whom she has always carried a full complement. Her accommodation, which is arranged amidships and thus removed from the vibration of the machinery, is well ventilated, and of an exceptionally good description.

There are Cabins for 42 first, and 36 second, class Passengers, plans of which can be seen at our Office. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

1st Class to Liverpool...	Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.	£50
Do. to Suez ...		" 30
2nd Class to Liverpool...		" 30

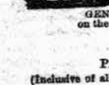
Apply to

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd October 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. E. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£28	£15		£4
Suez	36	22		8
Port Said	38	24		9-10
Alexandria	40	26		9-10
Messina	50	34		14
Naples	50	34		14
Leghorn	50	34		14
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles; transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1871.

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st DECEMBER 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship ROODEE, from London, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL, and are requested to SEND BOATS alongside to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th October 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 21st October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. KHEDIVE (3,743 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain J. D. Steward, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

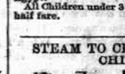
To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. " " 650 " " 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN (3,113 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain T. Rosewell, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 26th Oct., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 24th October.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAMER TO ADEN, JEDDA, SUEZ, AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Steam-ship GUNGA, 1,300 Tons, Captain Child, will sail for the above Ports on the 1st proximo.

For Passage apply to HAJEE IBRAM HAJEE DADA, Office at Nacoda Molla, No. 91, or to the Undersigned.

For Freight and particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE & Co., Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

17th October 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

25 Bunches of Imitation Pearls.
80 Gross Hair Combs.
200 Dozen Ivory balance handled Table and Dessert Knives

AT 1 P.M.

1 Bay Horse.
1 Grey Arab Horse.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS, &c.

ON MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Chunambutty Hill, Girgaum, a lot of building materials, consisting of Rafters, Deal wood Ceilingboards, Planks, Chains, a quantity of old Iron, Galvanized Iron Sheets, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public Action, at Baboila Tank, a lot of Building Materials, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF COCHINEAL, PAPIERS, PAINT, AND SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

Under instructions, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th, and THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 11 P.M., on each day, on account of whom it may concern, the following articles saved from the wrecked Steamer Breadalbane :—

Ex Khodabux.

Lloyds' Agents—68 Bundles Canvas Blankets, Woollen Cloths and Carpets.

8 Cases Sundries.
L R —9—4—Contents unknown.
No Marks—57 Kegs Paint.
8 Bags Cochineal, Papers, and Twine.
234 Cases Sundries.
19 Mat Bags, Papers, and Sundries.
5 Bundles Woollen and Canvas.
1 Hair Bed.
1 Iron Safe.
193 Cases and 23 Casks contents unknown.
2 Bags Red Lead.

Ex Steamer Columbian.

Lloyds' Agents—17 Cases
2 Bundles } Contents unknown.
2 Casks }

TERMS CASH—Purchasers will have to pay the Custom Duty and clear the goods from the above Warehouse.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery Glassware, a first class Mahogany Semi-Grand Pianoforte, by Pleyel & Co., Carriages, Horses, &c., at Tardeo, near the Grant Road Station.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of M B Cohen, Esq , sending his Family to the Hills. The same comprises rich cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Services, best Plateduare, such as Rotwater and Vegetable Curry Dishes, Cruet and Pickle Frames, Ice Pitcher, Tea Sets, &c., &c ; the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, such as a set of Blackwood Dining Table in 3 pieces and 2 ends for 16 persons, Sideboard, Circular and Pier Tables, Easy Presidieu, Rocking and Drawing-room Chairs, a full-backed Sofa Couches, Chiffonoer, English Brass-inlaid Cabinet and Card Table, plated 3-Light Hanging Argand Lamp, a first-class Massive Semi-Grand Piano by Pleyel & Co., a handsome Pier Glass in richly-gilt Frame, double Camp Cot with Bed, Pillow, and Curtain, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Clothes and Gown Presses, Pictures, Dispense Articles, Books, Plants, &c. &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built Mail Phaeton, newly done up.
A handsome powerful Australian Mare.
1 Set Plated Mounted single Harness.
1 Handsome English-built Glass-fronted Miniature Brougham, by McNaught and Smith.
1 Handsome Grey Pony, goes in Saddle and Harness.
1 Set of Pony Harness.
1 La ly's Pig Skin Side Saddle with Furniture and Bridle.
1 Hunting Sadd e with Furniture and ridle.

No Catalogues, and the Property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, Forbes Street, 21st October 1871.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps to Rs. 7.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

MESSRS. BOURNE & SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS OF SIMLA AND CALCUTTA,

Have the pleasure to announce that a branch of their business WILL BE OPENED IN BOMBAY, ON 1st NOVEMBER 1871,

on the premises in RAMPART ROW, recently vacated by the National Bank of India.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

These Cigars are manufactured, under special agreement, of the best quality of Tobacco, and put up expressly for this Company.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
"BABINGTON" muster, box of	250	3 12	4 4
Ditto ditto	500	7 0	8 0
"HAVANAH" ditto	150	3 0	3 4
Ditto ditto	250	4 4	4 12
Ditto ditto	500	8 0	9 0
"LEISURE HOUR" ditto	250	4 0	4 8
Ditto ditto	500	7 8	8 8
"Office" (very similar to the former Burnah muster) ..... ditto	100	1 6	1 8
Ditto ditto ditto	500	6 12	7 4
Ditto ditto ditto	1,000	12 8	14 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ROBERT BROWN, PLUMBER AND BRASS FOUNDER, 22, MARINE STREET, FORT,

BEGS to call the attention of ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and others to his well selected STOCK of SANITORY and other FITTINGS. Parties requiring the supplying or fixing of the same, will find it advantageous to have them direct from the Tradesman, whose confidence is based on his own practical knowledge attained by many years' experience. The undermentioned are a few of the articles, whose prices or estimates can be given :—

SANITORY WORK.

English Pan Valve Water Closets.
Shank's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Jenning's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Hooper's Pan Valve Water Closets, for native use.

Cradle or flat back Urinals, with Jenning's self-acting tradle arrangements.

Complete with all fittings complete, of very superior Patterns, Baths, Pumps, &c.

ZINC WORK.

Ornamental O. G. Gutters, made from any sketch they may be sent, Rool Caps, Ridging, Cresting, &c.

CAST IRON WORK.

Cast Iron Piping for Rain Water or underground purposes.

BRASS WORK.

Brass Valves and Cocks of all descriptions, and all material required for Sanitory or Irrigation purposes.

Illustrated Books or Loose Sheets can be sent for selection of Patterns on application, and to be returned after inspection.

WELCH, MARGETSON & Co., 16 & 17, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, MANUFACTURERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN.

GENTLEMEN'S TIES, SHIRTS, COLLARS, FLANNELS, SPUN SILK and FANCY COTTON SHIRTINGS, SCARVES, MUFFLERS, PUGGAREES, BRACES, BELTS, SILK and CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, RUGS, UMBRELLAS, PORTMANTEAUX, HAT CASES, &c., &c.

Manufactories. { BRIDGE PLACE, SOUTHWARK ; FOYLE STREET, LONDONDERRY.

Established 1826.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists forwarded on application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary, of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1869 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

HELLER'S WONDERS.

NINTH REPRESENTATION.

☞ BENEFIT OF MISS HELLER.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, OCT. 21st.

ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.

EVERYTHING NEW ON THIS OCCASION.
☞ NEW MARVELS.
☞ NEW WONDERS.
☞ NEW MUSIC.

MR. HELLER'S FOURTH PROGRAMME.

PART 1st—MARVELS.

1. THE RESULT OF BOILING A KETTLE.
2. THINGS TELESCOPIC.
3. THE MARVELLOUS ORANGE TREE.
4. HORTICULTURE MADE EASY.
5. BROKEN BIRDS.

PART 2ND—MUSIC.

MR. HELLER will perform on his magnificent Grand Pianoforte—

1st, Paraphrase on the famous Wedding March of Mendelssohn arranged by *Liszt*.

2nd, Ballad performed on the "Orgue Melodique,"—"Auld Robin Gray."

3rd, Descriptive,—"The Battle of the Alma," performed by Mr. Heller and the famous Goblin Drum Corps.

PART 3RD—PICTORIAL.

MISS HELLER will present, for the first time in Bombay, the remarkable illusions, entitled—

☞ LIVING PICTURES.

The First Series will embrace the following Portraits :—

1. GENERAL TOM THUMB.
2. Miss. STRATTON, wife of the General.
3. Miss LUCY CHAMBERS, as "Maffeo Orsini."
4. Mr. CHARLES LASCELLES, as "Prince Paul," in the Opera of *The Grand Duchess*.
5. Miss GEORGIA HODSON, as "Wanda," in *The Grand Duchess*.

"Miss Heller has become the speciality at the Hellenic séances. Everybody knew she could mystify them by means of the Second Sight bewilderment, but nobody knew how clever she was in giving imitations of certain public performers. The 'Portfolio of Living Pictures,' however, presents her in another aspect altogether. As a piece of mechanical and legerdemanic skill, the 'Portfolio' is admirable, but the imitations are startlingly good, whether it be the ridiculous piping voice of Mrs. General Tom Thumb, the cracked baritone of Mr. Lascelles, the very much damaged contralto of Miss Georgia Hodson, the soft and slightly guttural but always pleasing soprano of Madame Simonsen, or the languid drawl of the 'Swell of the Period.' Miss Heller evidently rather likes to retain her cleverest thing to the last, in order, as one may suppose, to intensify the disconsolateness of the public at her departure. To-night is understood to be the last of these unquestionably clever performances."—*Australasian*, May 20th, 1871.

Next Week will positively be THE LAST OF MR. & MISS HELLER IN BOMBAY.

Nights of Performance.—MONDAY, 23rd ; WEDNESDAY, 25th ; THURSDAY, 26th ; SATURDAY, 28th.

ON MONDAY NEXT, HELLER'S GREAT COMBINATION PROGRAMME.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY & DIARRHŒA.

AS domestic safeguards, especially in households beyond the reach of prompt medical aid, the experience of a long series of years has proved the superiority of the following remedies.

TREACHER'S ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE,

(ASTRINGENT, ANODYNE, & ANTI-SPASMODIC)

In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable.

In Bottles at Rs. 1, Rs. 1-8, and Rs. 3-8 each.

FLUID EXTRACT OF INDIAN BAEL,

A remedial agent of great service in Diarrhœa and Dysentery—*specially the latter in all stages.*

In Bottles at Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

SYRUP OF RED GUM,

A very convenient and efficacious form for administration of this valuable Australian remedy, which, although of recent introduct on, has already attained a very high character among the profession in England, and is much prescribed by Sir Ranald Martin, the celebrated Indian Physician, frequently in combination with the Extract of Bael.

In Bottles at Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURES ;

With and without Opium ;

Prepared strictly according to Dr. Leith's original prescriptions.

These Medicines are used and recommended by the Local Government and the Health Department.

N. B.—Full directions are given on each bottle in Marathi and Gujarathi.

In Bottles with Opium at .....Rs. 2 8
Do. without do. 1 8

TRIPLE CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR,

(*Prepared from Dr. Rubini's Formula.*)

In simple Diarrhœa, and the earlier stages of Dysentery and Cholera, has been found of high value.

In Bottles at Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 4.

CHOLERA

appears to be at least encouraged, if not actually produced, by the foul state of air engendered by the impurities commonly surrounding human dwellings. Foremost among the means for attaining, so far as human foresight can, immunity from the visitations of this dreadful scourge, is the *free use* in *all unavoidable sources* of *impurity* (closets, drains, &c.) of

DISINFECTANTS.

Servants' quarters are standing sources of peril, and their periodical inspection for the enforcement of the continual application of disinfectants become on occasions of danger the absolute duty of every householder to those around him, and to the public at large.

CARBOLIC ACID,

in all its various forms, is the most valuable disinfectant supplied by the discoveries of modern sciences ; easy of application, servants can be induced to use it ; by no means disagreeable, it does not offend the delicate senses of ladies and children.

MACDOUGALL'S PATENT POWDER

For general purposes of disinfection.

In bags of 28 lbs. or 56 lbs. each, and casks of 200 lbs. each. In bottle, with dredger tops, for use in the "bath-room."

MACDOUGALL'S PATENT PREPARED CARBOLIC ACID,

For Sewage purposes.

In Bottles, and 1 or 2 gallon Jars.

A Sheet of Notes upon the uses of Carbolic Acid, with especial reference to Cholera, free, upon application, to

THE SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY WILL REPEAT

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 21st OCTOBER, THEIR HINDOOSTANEE PLAY,

KHOORSHEED,

To be followed by

A VERY LAUGHABLE FARCE.

Prices of Admission as usual.

NOTICE.—The PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 23rd instant.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Bombay, 20th October 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per s.s. EUROPEAN, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS ; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th October 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

The COUPON TICKETS to NABELL for MATHERAN WILL BE ISSUED on and after TO-MORROW, the 21st instant, from BOREE BUNDER and HYCULLA STATIONS, at REDUCED RATES and on the conditions shown at page 6 of the Company's Pamphlet of Rates, Fares, &c., dated 24th July last, and which are similar to those previously adopted with respect to these Tickets.

These Tickets will be issued until the 31st of May next, and they are available on any day within two months of the date of issue.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 20th October 1871.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors of this Company, NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIFTEENTH and the FINAL CALL of Rs. (100) ONE HUNDRED PER SHARE in this Company is made PAYABLE to the Undersigned, at the Registered Office of the Company, Nicol's Building, No. 16D Elphinstone Circle, on or before MONDAY, the 27th day of November 1871, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

If any Shareholder shall not pay the amount of the Call to which he is liable on the above date, he will be charged interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 27th of November 1871 to the time of actual payment.

Certificates will be required to be deposited with the Undersigned at the time of payment, for enfacement of the Call thereon.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

શા. નરસી કેશવજી ઘા. ગંગાદાસ રણછોડદાસ.

i.e. p.p. NURSEY KESSOWJEE.
GUNGADASS RUNCHORDASS,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Nicol's Building, No. 16 D, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th October 1871.

BOMBAY NATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY.—AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Company will be HELD at its Office, No. 1, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 30th day of October 1871, at 2 P.M., to confirm the following Resolutions, passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 11th day of October 1871, viz. :—

That Clause 15 of the Articles of Association of the "Bombay Native Insurance Company" be altered, by expunging the words "two Shares" and substituting the words "one Share" in the seventh line of the said Clause ; and that Clause 39 of the said Articles of Association of the said Company be altered, by expunging the word "Shareholder" and substituting the word "Shareholders" in the third line of the said Clause.

That all acts done and resolutions passed since the formation of this Company in relation to the conduct of its business by Messrs. Cursetjee Nesserwanjee Cama, Hajee Zaud Abadin Sheerazee, Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, Nicholas Fernandes, Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Govind Gungadhar, and Dadabhoy Dinshaw Gh ndy, or any of them, who have been acting as Directors of the Company, but have not been qualified for the Direction as required by the Articles of Association of the said Company, be and they are hereby ratified and confirmed, and that the said Cursetjee Nesserwanjee Cama, Hajee Zaud Abadin Sheerazee, Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, Nicholas Fernandes, Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Govind Gungadhar, and Dadabhoy Dinshaw Ghandy, and each of them, be and they are hereby indemnified by the said Company against all losses, expenses, and liabilities sustained and incurred by them or any of them in respect of their conduct or the business of the said Company during the said period, provided such losses, expenses, and liabilities have not been incurred by their or any of their negligence or default.

To appoint Directors.

By Order of the Directors,
VIEGAS & Co., Secretaries.

Bombay Native Insurance Company's Office,
Bombay, 19th October 1871.

TO LET, an Upper-storied BUNGALOW in Girgaum, opposite to late Ice Factory. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

HOTELS.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, WATSON'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

SITUATED in the most central part of Bombay, facing the Sea, within five minutes' walk of all the Government, Merchants', and Public Offices, both Railway Stations, the Band-stand, and adjoining the Apollo Bunder, where the Mails are landed and Passengers embark for Europe.

There are three Floors of very lofty Apartments, containing upwards of 120 BED ROOMS, and BED and SITTING ROOMS en suite—all furnished with the best description of ENGLISH FURNITURE, and with every necessary to ensure comfort.

On the First Floor are Public and Private Dining Rooms, sufficient to accommodate upwards of 200 Guests ; a Reading Room, and Public and Private Billiard Rooms, furnished with five of Thurston's best Tables.

The Table is liberal, and the Wines are of the highest class.

Travellers by the B. B. and C. I. Railway should book to the Marine Lines Station, and by the G. I. P. Railway to the Boree Bunder Station.

Carriages and Servants from the Hotel wait the arrival of each Train.

The ESPLANADE is the only Hotel in Bombay that is conducted entirely by Europeans, and it is patronised by all the English and Foreign Nobility visiting India.

W. MAULE,
Manager.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. S. M. DE SOUZA, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, begs to announce that the HOTEL is now OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. It has excellent accommodation, and situated on the best site on the Hill.

Beer, Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best quality are supplied with moderate charges, and great care is taken of the Visitors.

HOPE HALL HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. P. MENDOSA, the Proprietor of the Hope Hall Hotel, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he has RE-OPENED the HOTEL, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation.

Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

The Terms of the Charges are reduced.

Middle Cross Road, Louisa and Alexandra Points.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL. WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).

CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION ; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former Seasons, beg to intimate that they will RE-OPEN the Hotel on the 5TH of OCTOBER.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest Bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

TERMS as before—Rs. 6 per Day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL, BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner ; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

NOTICES.

THIRTEEN YEARS' ESTABLISHMENT.

P. BYRAMJEE, HOUSE AGENT, 22, RAMPART ROW,

ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE.

Please look for a LIST of BUNGALOWS, OFFICES, and RESIDENCES, in Monday's, Thursday's, and Saturday's

BOMBAY GAZETTE and TIMES of INDIA.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REDUCED RATES FOR CONVEYANCE OF PIECE-GOODS AND TWIST.

ON and after the 1st NOVEMBER next the undermentioned SPECIAL REDUCED RATES per Maund, for the conveyance, by this Railway, between BOMBAY and JUBBULPORE, of PIECE-GOODS and TWIST when booked through between Bombay and the Stations beyond Jubbulpore on the East Indian ; the Scinde Punjab and Delhi ; and the Oudh and Rohilcund Railways ; and for Piece-Goods and Twist between Bombay and Jubbulpore, will come into force, viz.

Between Bombay and Jubbulpore, when booked through to or from the Stations beyond Jubbulpore, on the E. I. ; the S. P. and D. ; and the O. and R. Railways.

		Rs.	a.	p.
COTTON P

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MODERATE inquiry for Bank of Bombay (2nd Issue) and Government 4 and 5½ per cent. Papers. Little doing in other shares.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 14th October 1871.
Open 1,274 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	83,319	13	5
Merchandize	2,33,339	3	4
Electric Telegraph	846	5	0
Earth Trains	3,415	4	0
Total Rs.	3,20,918	9	9
Corresponding week last year open 1,184½ miles, Total Rs	2,71,716	15	11
Increase	49,201	9	10

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 9th, to Saturday, 14th Oct, 1871.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	2,850	10	0
House Rate	9,486	7	10
Police Rate	3,852	7	7
Lighting Rate	3,849	9	2
Water Rate	4,990	11	3
Halalcore Cess	3,345	15	1
Market Fees	3,594	6	0
Fees thro' Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c.	178	0	0
Miscellaneous Fees	398	11	9
Fines and Penalties	120	15	0
Town Duties	8,272	8	10
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	4,000	0	0
Total Rs.	44,700	6	6

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—20TH OCTOBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 20th October, 3-54 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 44 minutes.
Via Turkey, 19th October, 1-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 35 hours 35 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 20th October, 2-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 50 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 19th October, 10-21 P.M.—Greenwich time. Time in transit 5 hours 25 minutes.
Via Turkey, 19th October, 3-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 22 hours 26 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 20th October, 12-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 43 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 19th October, 8-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 48 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 20th October, 12-3 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 13 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 19th to 9 P.M. of the 20th October is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	2 0	0 8
,, Galle	17 19	16 43
,, Kurrachee	5 20	0 7
,, Madras	3 42	0 5

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 20th Oct., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 19th Oct., 7-31 P.M.; via Turkey, 19th Oct., 6-35 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 19th Oct., 8-47 P.M.; via Turkey, 19th Oct., 3-35 P.M. From America, via Russia, 19th October, 10-21 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—19TH OCTOBER.

London...	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 7s. 0d.
	Myrabolans & Colr bdls	£1 19s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton / Coffee	No ship.
Overland...Steamers		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 2550 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, Oct. 18.
	Nagotna (s)	Johns	Surat, Oct. 19.
	European (s)	Abram	Liverpool, Sept. 18.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Sea Queen (s)	McBride	Rangoon.

The steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa, began to load yesterday.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
17	Meinam (s)	Gauvin	Galle, Oct. 9.
	Timsah (s)	Hogg	Liverpool, Aug. 21.
	Sirius (s)	Lee	Liverpool, Sept. 14.
	St. Leonards	Reeds	Rio Janeiro, Aug. 6.

DAILY IMPORTS.—20TH OCTOBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Alonzo (s), 6 cases claret, 5 cases champagne, 2 cases hock, 6 cases brandy, 12 cases sherry, and 2 cases port, Leggatt and Co.
Victoria Cross, 14 packages glass chimneys, B Bhima; 17 casks empty soda water bottles, H Allarackia and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Eri King (s), 4 cases photographic materials, H Pestonjee and Sons.
Victoria Cross, 28 cases stationery, G Cursondass.
Alonzo, (s), 1 case and 3 casks hardware, A Dossabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—20TH OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Puricles, 210 bales cotton, M Framjee & Co; 60 bales gunny rags, T Goverdhundass; 1,300 bundles galls, S Vagjee; 50 bales cotton, K Bhowanjee.
Eastern Belle, 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, K Preiswerck & Co.
Alonzo (s), 100 bales cotton, V Ebram & Co; 3 bales cotton, A T Ebramjee; 43 bales cotton, J Nursey; 88 bales cotton, G Boitram; 131 casks cocoanut oil, S Mootjee; 45 bales wool, V Kukul; 43 cases Indigo, Ritchie, Pollexfen & Co; 49 bales cotton, C Ebram; 42 bales cotton, G Jaigopall, 70 bales cotton, D Sassoon & Co; 5 bales cotton, K Preiswerck & Co; 18 bales cotton, M Walljee.
Columbian (s), 38 bales cotton, N Golabchund; 17 bales skins, Alsen, Riebe & Co; 15) bales cotton, R Mootjee.
Gunga (s), 50 bales cotton, T Malsee; 803 packages wet dates, E F Momed; 9 cases skins, C Munjee; 6 bags linseed, D Heerjee.
Eri King (s), 7 bales hides, C Hoosen.

FOR LONDON.

Kh dive, (s) 234 pieces E teeth, J Peerbhoy; 309 pieces E teeth, H S H Abdoola; 22 bales skins, S A C Munjee & Co, 5 chests shawls, P Jugnath; 14 bundles E teeth, S Futtaybhoy.
Columbian (s). 25 cases mother-o'-pearl shells and 15 bales hides L Hemraz; 45 bales hides, N Ghangee.

FOR TRIESTE.

India (s), 125 hhds cocoanut-oil, Volkart Brothers; 150 casks cocoanut-oil, W Nicol & Co.

FOR GENOA.

India (s), 25 hhds cocoanut-oil, Peel, Cassels & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Columbian (s), 830 bales cotton, H B Touche & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

India (s), 241 bales cotton, and 259 bags rapseed, S Tychjee & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hindustan (s), 26 chests M opium, N J Ebram; 55 bundles sharkfins, A Merban; 103 packages red raisin, S Nusserwanjee; 50 packages red raisin, J Nowrojee; 50 packages cloves, P Soomar; 20 chests M opium, E D Sassoon; 23 chests M opium, D C Tata; 1 chest M opium, S Dowlutsan.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 20th Oct, 9-30 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light, thermometer 77, barometer 30, fall of rain 1 inch 60 cents.

MANGALORE, 20th Oct., 10-40 AM—Weather cloudy, thermometer 81, fall of rain 78 cents.

CANNANORE, 20th Oct, 10-15 AM—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 30·020.

VINGORLA, 20th Oct, 11-50 AM—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 86, fall of rain 1 inch 6 cents.

TUTICORIN, 20th Oct, 11 AM—Weather rainy, wind north-east, thermometer 84, barometer 29·27.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 20.

Cumberlege, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Raipore.
Fowle, Lieutenant-Colonel, 36th Bengal N. I., on medical certificate, from Peshawar.
Trotter, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty from Ahmedabad.
Ridcout, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 20.

McLeod, Colonel, 2nd Grenadiers, to rejoin, to Poona.
Smart, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Matheran.

The following officers will sail to-day for England per s. s. Khedive:—
Probyn, Major General, Bengal Cavalry, on furlough.
Adams, Captain, H. M.'s 24th Regiment, on leave.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 19th October 1871.

At the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, B T, the sick of the 60th Rifles will, on arrival from Bellary for Aden, be treated in the Hospital at H M's 55th Foot.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Oct. 17.)

Adverting to the notification in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 4th July last, the Govr in Council directs it to be notified that the Council of the Govt of Fort St George will assemble at Fort St George on and after the 7th Nov 1871.

All communications to the address of the Chief Secy, and the Secretaries to Government in the Revenue, Military, and Public Works Depts, which cannot reach Ootacamund on or before the 30th inst, should be sent to Fort St George.

India Office, London, 14th Sept.

Financial, No. 83.

My Lord,—I forward herewith the usual advice in regard to extensions of leave and permissions to return, granted to Civil Servants on your Establishment.

W J H LeFanu, Cov C S, Asst to Collr and Mag, Madura, 3 months s c.
F H Woodroffe, Cov C S, Head Asst to Collr and Mag, Kistna, 6 months s c.
G Cadell, Unov Depy Conservator of Forests, Salem and South Canara, 3 months s c.
The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence from his station:—
Mr B C Leggatt, Depy Collr in charge of Treasury, South Canara, privilege leave for two months.
The Right Rev the Bishop has appointed the Rev Alex. Taylor, M A., to be his Domestic Chaplain.
Mr J C Jannyngton, Act Collr and Mag of the Kistna District, assumed charge of the district from Mr. H Newman, the Act Sub-Collr in charge, on the 4th instant.
Mr. R W Lodwick, Offic Acct Genl and Comr of the Dept of Issue of Govt Paper Currency, Madras, resumed charge of the office from Mr. G FitzGerald in the forenoon of the 7th inst.
The services of Capt J Macdougall, Act Cant Mag, Bellary, are re-placed at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.
The services of Assist Surg John Francis Fitzpatrick, M D, Civil Surg and Supt of Jail, Kurnool, are re-placed at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Furlough.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—Lt A I Maclaverty, Roy (Madras) Arty, Comsy of Ordnance, 3rd class, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.
Admissions.—Madras Staff Corps.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from the dates specified against their names, subject to H M's approval:—
Lt Edward Quin, of H M's 2nd Bat 21st Foot, 2nd Wing Sub 12th Reg N I, 13th July 1870.
Lt William Henry McConslaud, of H M's 1st Bat 1st Foot, 2nd Wing Sub 16th Regt N I, 28th July 1870.
Lt Charles Henry Ellison Adamson, of the R A, 2nd Wing Sub 36th Regt N I, 28th July 1870.
Ens George Carew Fenwick, of H M's 2nd Bat 24th Foot, 1st Wing Sub 12th Regt N I, 28th July 1870.
Ens George Carew Fenwick is, under the provision of para 84 of G O G G, No 332 of 1861, promoted to the rank of Lieut from the 28th July 1870, subject to H M's approval.
Transfer of Services.—Subject to the approval of the Govt of India, the services of Lt J Botham, of the S C, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioners British Burmah, for appointment in the Burmah Police.
Appointments.—The Right Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—
Capt H Porteous, of the Staff Corps, to be in charge of Pensioners and Holders of Family Certificates at Guntoor.
Furlough.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—
Lt G Curtois, General List, attached 35th Regt N I, on furlough for two years, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.
Capt F. H. Vanderzee, Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Sub 19th Regt N I, on furlough on urgent private affairs, for 6 months, under rule 11 of the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Singapore.
Return to Duty—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from Europe:—Surg Maj H R Oswald, M D, Medical Dept, Surg of the Mysore Commission. Arrived at Madras on the 4th Oct 1871.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,,	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One Month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy..... 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL, BYCULLA.

HEAD MASTER—Mr. J. A. SWORNSBOURNE,
(Late 2nd Master Albert College, Framlingham).
HEAD MISTRESS—Miss WATLING.

The above Church of England School, which teaches up to the University Standard for Matriculation, has now moved permanently into the upper-storied Bungalow that has been purchased for its accommodation in Love Lane—a spacious building with large Class Rooms and School Rooms. Dormitories up-stairs.

FEES—Varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per month, according to age and requirements.

Boarders, for whom there is excellent accommodation, are received by the Head Master and Head Mistress

F. L. SHARPIN, M.A.,
Chaplain of Byculla and Hon. Superintendent.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GRIFFITH—October 17th, at Ahmedabad, the wife of Captain Julius G. T. Griffith, R.E., of a son.

DEATH.

WILCOX—October 20th, Clara Maud, the infant daughter of Mr. H. R. Wilcox, C.E., aged 8 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

RAINFORD—October 14th, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Assistant Apothecary H. R. Rainford, B-20 R. A., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BOULTBEE—October 19th, at Coimbatore, Ethel, youngest child of William Boultbee, Esq., C. S., Madras Railway, aged 9 months.
DAVIS—October 9th, at Bhagsoo, Apothecary George Davis, aged 34 years.
MACCUTCHAN—October 7th, at Hill Top, Mussoorie, Antoinette, the dearly beloved wife of R. A. MacCutchan, of Allyghur, aged 44 years 1 month and 3 days.
METCALFE—October 13th, at Landour, Fenwick Metcalfe, Civil Surgeon, Kurnaul, from injuries sustained by a fall from a horse.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year from October 1, 1871 .. ..Rs. 45
Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. ..Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."
All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1871.

AT the close of a long article, which proves that the *Times of India* has a becoming respect for the *clarum et venerabile nomen* of Sir George Wingate, our contemporary quietly allows judgment to go against him by default on the merits of the case regarding the settlement of the land revenue of Western India. Instead of trying to defend the theory of thirty years' leases, the *Times of India* makes this frank confession:—"It is not Wingate's "fault if eager Revenue officers of to-day, in "dividing proprietary right in the soil between "the occupant and the Government, err in their "average of prices and make the balance bear "too heavily against the cultivator. The noble "and philanthropic principles which Wingate "the Subaltern as Wingate the retired Colonel "still holds are discredited because they happen "to be transgressed." Now, could the bitterest enemy of the Bombay Revenue Survey have pronounced a more emphatic condemnation of it than is set down in these words? Here we have it acknowledged that the land settlement of Western India *is*, as we have always contended, uncertain in its working. So precarious, according to the *Times of India*, is the occupant's tenure, that, whenever the lease falls in, it depends entirely on the caprice of eager Revenue officers whether the assessment shall be light or heavy. Well, this uncertainty is exactly what we want to avoid. We think it is an iniquitous and impolitic way of dealing with the agricultural class to keep always at the full strength an expensive Revenue Department whose officials are burning with zeal to distinguish themselves by increasing the income of the State at the expense of the cultivators. Our contemporary acknowledges that the wise liberality of Wingate and his associates of thirty years ago is now being rendered fruitless by the short-sighted greed of their successors in office. Surely, not a word more need be said to show the folly of a system which permits the charter of the agricultural population of Western India to be thus recklessly torn in pieces by any young gentleman who, getting his political economy at second-hand from the *Indian Economist*, is firmly convinced that the land belongs, not to the people who till it, but to that "State" of which he himself is a pillar. We wish, by means of a perpetual settlement, to put the ryots out of the power of the *Times of India's* "eager Revenue officers."

THE mail to-day carries away to England Dr. W. G. Hunter, Principal of the Grant Medical College, and First Physician of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. Although Dr. Hunter is proceeding on leave, it is reported that he will not return to this country, having the prospect before him of more congenial employment at home. We may therefore refer to him as one who has terminated his Indian career.

As an officer of the Educational Department Dr. Hunter has, for the last five years, occupied a leading position as Chief of the Grant Medical College. In this institution many changes have been inaugurated. The College has increased the number of its students, and a vernacular class has been added, the teaching department of which has been entrusted to Licentiates of the University. The staff of European Professors has been increased. To swelling numbers and additional teachers, there should have followed a manifest advance of medical education in this Presidency. But has this result been achieved? We scarcely think so. The number of passed licentiates and their practical efficiency has not corresponded with the advantages which the College afforded. Dr. Hunter may not be wholly responsible for this; but the time the Grant College has been in existence, and the admirable management which inaugurated the foundation, and was continued for many of the subsequent years of the institution, led to the formation of high expectation during later years. The disappointment which has followed has been variously explained, and is said to be owing to a variety of causes. Be these causes what they may, the lamentable want of harmony which has notoriously prevailed amongst the body of Professors during the period of Dr. Hunter's Presidentship could have exercised no salutary influence within the College walls. Was the misfortune of the College the misfortune of Dr. Hunter, or the misfortune of his colleagues? It has been represented that Dr. Hunter is unfitted to command and unable to persuade, and that as the head of an institution like the Grant Medical College he was a round peg in a square hole, possessing neither the suavity of a Morehead, nor the gentleness of a Haines. The fact must be recorded that coucordance and fraternity were rare virtues in the College.

But it is as the First Physician of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital in which Dr. Hunter's career may be most profitably reviewed. In this large and practical medical and surgical institution, making up 600 beds, the cases being chiefly selected ones in consequence of the want of sufficient hospital accommodation in the city, there is scope afforded not only for the highest display of the powers of the healing art, but for the accumulation of a record of cases of the deepest interest to the medical profession. How have these advantages been availed of? The reproach has clung to the hospital that, during the whole period in which Dr. Hunter has occupied the responsible post of First Physician, not a single paper on practical medicine or any other subject has emanated from his pen. The experience of five eventful years, in which the science of medicine has made the greatest recorded progress, has thus been entirely lost. Dr. Hunter may be taking away with him rough material to be worked up in England during his leisure; of this we know nothing; but we do know that up to the present time the published medical literature of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital has been a blank. Local and up-country newspaper-writers have unsparingly commented on this fact, but without effect. It was during Dr. Hunter's Principalship that the only medical periodical in Bombay became extinguished for want of matter, and, when the Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society were revived, Dr. Hunter found occasion to withdraw himself from the Society. Considering the advantageous position which Dr. Hunter occupied, nothing should have induced him to forget that he was the Principal of the Grant Medical College, the Lecturer on Medicine, and First Physician of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, and that the example which he set to his colleagues and to the whole medical service would be most injurious to the profession. It was even possible for Dr. Hunter to have supplied the Medical and Physical Society with papers of interest without attending the meetings or taking part in the discussions; but up to the present time neither the service nor the profession have been permitted the privilege of seeing a single paper or even a single page from his pen.

Public men can only be judged of by their public acts; and, although Dr. Hunter may have performed the routine duties of his office with all the exactness of a clock, and talked to his students with all the erudition of a book,—we, who have scant means of judging of what is daily and hourly transpiring in a College or Hospital, are unable to say much in this respect,—it is our duty to remember what medical literature has suffered by want of encouragement, and to express our disapproval in unmistakeable terms. Dr. Hunter may not have been an original thinker; he may not have been a great discoverer; but undoubtedly he owed Indian medical literature an allegiance, a tribute, and a debt. That he has received enlightenment and help from that literature can scarcely be doubted or denied, and that he has returned nothing is one of the most lamentable facts which we have painfully to record. Let it not be hastily said that our strictures are too severe. We ask only if they are just? Lest it should henceforth be considered that the Principals and Professors in our Colleges, and the Physicians and Surgeons in our Hospitals, have no responsibilities except those which concern a perfunctory performance of routine duties that dare not be neglected, we would point with emphasis to the neglect which the art of medicine has received at the hands of its teachers in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. Let the dawn of a new administration under Principal Sylvester usher in a more creditable reform. Let the reproach of the past be wiped out by the display of a new vigour and a more elevated ambition. As a centre of science and education let the Grant College be true to its instincts, and let the Professors set the example of zeal to the whole medical service. The misfortunes and neglect upon which we have been commenting have lowered the influence of the medical service in the estimation of the public and of Government, and it will require all the force of character of the new administration of the College and Hospital to win back the high position which the service occupied several years ago. Dr. Hunter has our best wishes in his retirement, and we would not willingly give him unnecessary pain. We hope his days may be long and happy in the home to which he is now returning, and we doubt not his departure will be regretted by many sincere private friends in Bombay. As a public man and the head of an important educational institution he has failed to realize the expectations which were formed of him, and we confess to a secret pleasure in wishing him a final adieu.

THE notification of the Government of India regarding the discharge of the 5 per cent. loan of 1856-57 was republished in a *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary*, which was issued yesterday evening.

MR. HAMILTON MAXWELL has given notice of his intention, when the Municipal Budget is brought forward for consideration at next Wednesday's meeting of the Bench of Justices, to propose the following amendment:—"That the consideration of the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1872 be deferred until Government has taken action on the Report of Mr. Hope's Committee." We do not anticipate that there will be any opposition to this amendment. It is plainly impossible for the Bench to do any business until the Government has declared what it will do in consequence of the revelations made by the Committee.

THE Supreme Government is said to have sanctioned a revised scheme for a patrolling and maintenance establishment for the whole of the Telegraph Department in India.

IT is said that the Government of India have sanctioned the substitution of a detective police force in lieu, or supplementary, of the present train guards on the East India Railway.

WE understand that the Chamber of Commerce has sent in another letter to the Government of Bombay praying for the abolition of the Cotton Frauds Department, and complaining that its former letter has not yet been replied to.

THE Agent to the Governor-General in Central India has just reported to the Supreme Government the payment to the Bank of Bombay of the sum of five lakhs of rupees, being the sixth instalment of the amount of the Maha Rajah Holkar's Railway Loan.

THE *Bangalore Herald* says that Lieutenant Lambert, of the 21st Fusiliers, has been posted to the 1st battalion of his regiment on promotion, which he will not, however, be able to join until the upshot of the unpleasant affair, in which he figures as the principal, is known.

GENERAL PATRICK LYNCH, K. H. S., having returned to India, will displace Colonel E. Beale from the command of the Deesa Brigade. It is thought probable now that Colonel Beale, instead of Colonel Schneider, will be appointed to the Aden Brigade, rendered vacant by General Tremenheere's promotion to his present rank.

A MADRAS contemporary understands that the Hon. Mr. Justice Holloway intends remaining in India during the next hot season should his health permit his doing so, with the view of completing his full period of service preparatory to his retirement on the full pension of a first class Civil Servant, namely, £1,000 per annum.

WRITING on the abandonment of Port Canning, the *Englishman* says—"At first it seemed reasonable to ordinary people that the moorings and buoys should be left in the river for the convenience of any trade which hereafter might frequent the Mutlah. But it was pointed out by experts, that if buoys and moorings were left in the Mutlah, and were not looked after, they would certainly be carried out to sea, and lost in the second, if not in the first, monsoon. The public money spent on the moorings, &c., would be lost, and there would be a number of huge iron buoys bobbing about the Bay of Bengal, ready to knock holes in the sides of any ship they might meet. If over the Mutlah were frequented, the cost of putting the buoys and moorings down again would be much less than the loss incurred if they were carried out to sea. This, at any rate, is the Government view of the matter, as it has been put to us."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RATIFICATION OF THE FRANCO-GERMAN CONVENTION.

PARIS, 20TH OCTOBER.

The Emperor William has ratified the Convention lately signed at Berlin.

Count Arnim arrived at Versailles to-day, and will exchange ratifications with the French Government to-morrow.

LONDON, 19TH OCT., AFT.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera, 7¾d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Reserve of Notes ...£ 8,937,500, Inc. £1,687,500 Bills discounted ...£19,750,000, Dec. £ 750,000 Bullion .....£20,375,000, Inc. £1,250,000

The sum of £364,000 has this day been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrived from Bombay—British Consul, T. E. Lemon, and Elizabeth Fry.

THE CENSUS.

WE are requested to state that the taking of the census in the Bombay Presidency has been postponed till the month of February next. The exact date will be notified hereafter.

AN EMPHATIC CONTRADICTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the article entitled "The Religious Future of India," in the *Spectator* of 9th September last, which contains an untrue statement regarding me, has gone the round of the Anglo-Indian press, I shall thank you for allowing me to contradict it in your columns. The *Spectator* says that "the Scotch convert Beharee Lall Dey said in the Town Hall of Calcutta, that the bitterest drop in his cup was that God had compelled him to accept the news of salvation from the mouth of the white man."

I beg, Sir, to declare that the above statement is false. I never made such a statement in the Town Hall of Calcutta, or in any place under the sun.—I am, &c.,

LAL BEHARI DEY.

Berhampore College, 16th Oct.

BOMBAY.

CIRCUIT COURT.—We understand that one of the Judges of the High Court will proceed on circuit to Guzerat during the next cold season.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—We understand that the new station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, opposite Church Gate Street, is to be opened on the 25th inst.

HIGH COURT.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball will sit in the High Court, Appellate side, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., to dispose of criminal appeals.

FALL OF NATIVE HOUSES.—On Thursday, a range of cadjan huts, situated on the Elphinstone Bunder, fell; but fortunately nobody was hurt. The damage done to property is estimated at Rs. 200.

THEFT.—A Portuguese was charged yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, with stealing a pair of earrings, belonging to Mrs. Middleton, and was on conviction sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

A CASE FOR THE PETTY SESSIONS.—Mr. Cooper, the Second Magistrate of Police, yesterday committed one Burkhoolalla Nanceekhan to take his trial before the Court of Petty Sessions, on a charge of stealing Rs. 120 from the house of one Jani Kherati.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in Vehar lake on Saturday last was 47 feet, 8-tenths and the total rainfall at the lake up to that time had been 39 inches 44 cents; while at the corresponding period last year the water in the lake measured 56 feet 8-tenths, and the rain-fall 64 inches 25 cents.

MUNICIPAL OFFENCE.—At the Fort Police Court on Thursday, the Senior Magistrate fined one Jimna Sulliman twenty-five rupees, for having failed to comply with a notice under the Municipal Act, to cleanse, clear, and put in a proper state his house. Besides the above fine, the defendant was ordered to pay five rupees a day till the nuisance ceased.

THE LOVE GROVE PUMPING STATION.—With reference to a paragraph that appeared in the *Times of India* yesterday, it appears that so far from the Deputy Executive Engineer of the Municipality having any difficulty in dealing with the Love Grove Pumping Sluices, the only "difficulty" is the want of funds and the word of command to light the fires.

NATIVE OFFICIALS FROM KATTYWAR.—We learn that the karbharees of the principal native Chiefs of Kattywar are shortly expected to arrive in Bombay, with the object of conferring with His Excellency the Governor about the establishment of a Talookdaree Court in Kattywar, which the Government propose to do, and several other matters concerning their States.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played this evening by the Band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment at the Esplanade Band-stand:—

March	Up in a Balloon		Riviere
Overture	Masaniello		Auber
Quadrille	Bouquet D'Opera		Riviere
Pot-pourri (Op.)	La Bohemienne		Balfe
Valse	Juliet		Coote
Galop	Post Horn		Koenig

DESHONEST BOATMEN.—Yesterday, in the Fort Police Court, four boatmen were charged, before Mr. Connon, with stealing two bottles of brandy, belonging to a Parsee named Dorabjee Pallonjee, while they were engaged in bringing cargo from the steam ship Yeddo. The prisoners were convicted. The first prisoner, who was tindal of the boat, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment; second and third to two months; and the fourth to one month.

THE RECENT HIGHWAY ROBBERY BY A BUGGYWALLA.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday committed one Ebram Ismail, a buggy driver, for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of committing robbery on the highway, by assaulting Mr. Charles Todd, a European, and forcibly taking one currency note for Rs. 100 from his pocket. At the time the robbery was committed Mr. Todd was a passenger in the prisoner's buggy.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.—It will be seen from our advertising columns that this company repeat to-night their new Hindoostance play of "Khoorshed" at their own Theatre. The play was a decided success, and was satisfactorily received by a crowded house last Saturday. "Feerozshaw," the hero, and "Khoorshed," the heroine, did their best to amuse the audience, who loudly cheered and called them before the curtain at the end of the performance. The evening's entertainment will conclude with a new and amusing farce.

THE SUCCESSION TO THE KHOLAPORE STATE GADEE.

MR. NATHANRAO BHONSLAY, whose succession to the Kholapore gadee has been sanctioned by the Government of India, is to be installed on the gadee on Monday next, which is the Dusserah holiday.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Khedive, 3,742 tons and 600 h.p., Captain J. D. Steward, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with H. M.'s mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs Span
Mr Marjorbanks
Mr K M Mackenzie
Mrs Warden
Mr Ellis
Mrs Prinsep
Mr C Macdonald
Capt Blick
Capt Adams
Mrs C Gordon.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr H W Jefferson
Mr Rothenberg
Mr Shirls
Mr C H Reynolds
General Probyn
Mrs Schmidt
Mr Going.
A gentleman.

FOR MALTA—Dr and Mrs Hunter.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE s. s. EUROPEAN, 1,799 tons, Captain G. P. Abram, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co.

THE ship MEDUSA, 849 tons, Captain J. O. Flyndell, arrived yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of 15,350 bags of rice, and 104 bales of jute. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water. Time.	Height.	October.	Low Water. Time.	Height.
H. M.	Ft. In.		H. M.	Ft. In.
4 42 m	4 2		10 48 m	1 5
4 26 a	2 0	Saturday.. 21	10 58 a	4 5
6 3 m	3 9	Sunday ... 22	11 35 m	1 8
6 13 a	1 9		.....	.....
7 27 m	3 11	Monday ... 23	0 33 m	3 9
7 53 a	2 4		0 56 a	2 8
8 37 m	4 5	Tuesday ... 24	2 2 m	3 8
9 7 a	3 4		2 2 a	3 11
9 27 m	5 0	Wed'sday. 25	3 11 m	3 11
9 56 a	4 3		3 45 a	5 1
10 2 m	5 3	Thursday. 26	3 57 m	4 3
10 36 a	5 2		4 20 a	5 10
10 38 m	5 5	Friday ... 27	4 35 m	4 8
11 12 a	5 9		4 52 a	6 4

First Quarter, 21st, 4h

which is to compel obedience to an order of this Court is one peculiarly within its discretion. It may be that the plaintiff may be able to remove the difficulties which attend his present application, but under the present circumstances, I must discharge the rule.

Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee—Will your Lordship discharge the rule with costs?

His Lordship—No. If you come here and dispute the jurisdiction of the Court, you also dispute my authority to make an order for costs.

THE DEFENDANTS IN THE COUNTY JAIL.

Mr. Anstey—Will it please your Lordship to inquire whether the Marshal of the prison, Mr. Lake, has made any report yet upon the serious mismanagement of the jail rules in connection with this case? I may remind your Lordship that, in this very matter on which you have given judgment, it appeared upon the affidavits of the other side, that there had been certain communications passing from the prisoners, who were committed for contempt of Court, without the initials of the Marshal of the prison being put upon them, according to the regulations.

His Lordship—I have directed my Clerk to make inquiries, and I understand there has been no answer received yet.

His Lordship was here told something by the Clerk of the Court.

His Lordship—It appears that a letter was received and shown to the Chief Justice, but I do not know what the contents are.

Mr. Anstey—If there was such a letter, it had not been shown to the Chief Justice half-an-hour ago.

His Lordship—I understand a letter was written two days after you made the application for the rule *nisi*.

Mr. Anstey—May I ask your Lordship, to save expense, to allow that any of these affidavits which have been used upon both sides may be used again, supposing your Lordship's concluding suggestion may be carried out?

His Lordship agreed.

The Clerk of the Court made another communication to His Lordship upon the subject of the jail report, when

His Lordship, addressing Mr. Anstey, said—I have been misinformed. It appears that there has been no answer sent yet.

The Court then adjourned.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

TWENTIETH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 22ND OCT. 1871.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 AM—1st Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 AM—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 157 (part 1), 345 (part 2), and 203 (vs. 5 & 6.)
4-45 PM—Catechising.
5-30 PM—Litany.
6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 137, 326, and 142 (part 1).
The offertories will be devoted as usual.
HOLY-DAYS.
Saturday, 28th, being the Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude, Holy Communion will be celebrated at 7-30 A.M.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

11 AM—Morning Prayer, and Sermon. Hymns 5 and 161.
6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 18, 157, (part 2), and 332.
The offertories to be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 AM—Holy Communion (Celebration.)
11 AM—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 88 and 338.
6 PM—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 311, 335, and 137.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7 AM—Celebration of Holy Communion.
7-45 AM—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 309 (Fierce raged the tempest), and 299 (Behold, the messengers of Christ).
6 PM—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 261 (Come, pure hearts), 146 (Conquering Kings their titles take), and 328 (O Jesu, Thou art standing).
Collections for church expenses and the poor.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 AM—Morning Service.
Psalm 47, 5 (Tune, Greenwich—80.)
Hymn 52, (Tune, Redhead—329.)
Psalm 61, (Tune, Harrington, 82.)
Anthem—"I will arise," page 40.
6 PM—Evening Service—
Psalm 148, [2nd vs.] 1, (Tune, St. John's, 123.)
Paraphrase 58, (2nd vs.] 1, (Tune, Kent—107.)
Hymn 68, (Tune, St. Ambrose—261.)
Anthem—"Come unto Him."
Collections for Church expenses.

BAPTIST SERVICES.

7-30 AM—At No. 15, Middle Colaba.
6 PM—At No. 5, Clare Road, Byculla.

INDIAN ITEMS.

ABOUT fifty members have already joined the Volunteer Corps now forming at Umballa.

OPPRESSION BY THE POLICE.—The following harrowing account of a dreadful but doubtless rare case of oppression has been sent to us (*Englishman*) by a native:—Sunday, the 15th instant, at about 5 A.M., a native girl, aged about 13, was passing the road leading to Chuckerbaria, a village close by Howrah, was intended to extort her ornaments from her person by two chokeedars of the Sheebpore police station, and by degrees they took her in the *bamboo* bushes near the house of Modu Ghose, who happened to be there by the *loud outcry* of the poor helpless lass, and afforded her the possible aid he could give. On this, the chowkeedars got enraged, and one of them suddenly ran down to the thannah, reporting that "Modu Ghose had snatched out from them a thief they had seized;" hearing which, more than three dozene of chowkeedars came to fight, and rushed upon the man and his nephew, then began to beat them severely (the unfortunate Modu is now at the point of death, and have very little hope to recover), and afterwards took them at the said thannah furiously. What a horrible row happened at the policemen's approach, and how they behaved with the people, who had fallen, unfortunately, to their sight!! Alas! how and when poor subjects (rate-payers) will get rid of these villains' hands!!—Believe me, A FACT, AN EYE-WITNESS.

SERVANT VS. MASTER.—At the Calcutta Small Cause Court the other day, before G. C. Seonce, Esq., Captain Carmichael was sued by his bearer for the recovery of Rs. 10, being his wages for one month. Plaintiff stated that he had entered the service on the 30th of August, and on the 29th of September he was dismissed the service. He considered he had worked his month out when his services were dispensed with. The sahib had dismissed him because he declined to remove a chamber pot. He was also ordered to pull the punkah, which was not the business of a sirdar bearer. There was a punkah coolie employed for that purpose. His master had sent him out, and he was requested to pull the punkah and he refused to do so. He had never before pulled the punkah, except on one occasion when he was ordered to do so by one of the gentlemen living in the house. Captain Carmichael stated that he considered it was the duty of a bearer to pull the punkah, and, though there was a person employed for that purpose, when the latter was away, the plaintiff had done the work. He was very ill with rheumatic pains, and could not move. The plaintiff took advantage of it and refused to pull the punkah, and he therefore dismissed him. Plaintiff did not complete the month, and, as the dismissal was justifiable, he was not entitled to his wages. Mr. A. Strand and Mr. Place, who were living with Captain Carmichael, supported the latter's statement. The Court dismissed the suit.—*Indian Daily News.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—A decently-dressed European, name unknown, was seen by a native police constable on last Sunday morning, about 4 o'clock, enter the east gate of Dalhousie Square and sit on the east ghaut. The constable reported the matter to Constable Peterson, who immediately sent for a stretcher, and had the man conveyed to the police compound. The native doctor on duty at present in the police compound, saw him, and finding that he was in a dying state, ordered him to be conveyed to the Medical College Hospital. On reaching there at half-past four, he was seen by the House Surgeon and found dead. The body was removed to the dead-house, and the Coroner and Police Surgeon informed of the circumstance. The Deputy Commissioner ordered a circular to be issued by the police in view to the body being identified. —*Indian Daily News*, Oct. 18.

CRUELTY TO A SPARROW.—At the Calcutta Police Court on the 17th inst. the Honorary Agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals charged a juggler with cruelty to a sparrow, by making sport with it while it was suffering from the effects of two broken legs, and neglecting to put it out of pain, knowing full well that the bird was so suffering. Defendant said he had not broken the legs, he picked up the bird from the street in the condition it was in, and kept it in his bag for juggling purposes. The agent informed the magistrate that the sparrow, when seen by him, was alive and was mixed up among a lot of other articles in a cloth bag. The prisoner took it out in his hand, made it disappear and reproduced it; on being placed on the ground he noticed it quivering as if in pain. He remonstrated with the prisoner, gave him into the custody of a chowkeydar, and had the bird immediately killed before him. The magistrate convicted and sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of Rs. 3—*Daily Examiner.*

YOUNG BENGAL ON THE SPREE.—At the Calcutta Police Court, on the 17th instant, three Baboos, apparently of good parentage and position, respectively named Hurroo Doss Burral, Luckey Churn Bhutta-chargee, and Lallmohun Day, were charged by a chowkeydar of police with committing a public nuisance by creating a disturbance in the street while under the influence of liquor. Defendants denied the charge. The prosecutor spoke to the truth of it. Inspector McCulloch swore to all the prisoners being under the influence of liquor; the first he said was insensibly drunk when brought to the thannah; the second and third were able to keep on their legs, but he nevertheless found it necessary to send a man to see them home. He released the two latter on their durwan standing security for them; the former was compelled to be removed to the lock-up.

The third defendant complained of the treatment he had received at the hands of the police, said he was a gentleman, and contended that he ought to have been treated as such.

Magistrate—Don't talk such nousense. Why should you be treated differently from any other drunken man; a gentleman when he is drunk is no gentleman.

All the defendants were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each.—*Ibid.*

THE DECREASE OF TRAFFIC ON THE E. I. RAILWAY.—The committee on railway traffic, of which Mr. Lind is president, will shortly visit Agra, we are told, for the purpose of seeing and conferring with the principal merchants of the place, European and native, and of obtaining from them an explanation of the reasons that have induced such of them as have adopted other means of conveyance for their goods, to take that course. It does seem odd that the railway should in any case be abandoned for a return to other slow, more expensive and more dangerous means of conveyance, but of the fact of such having been the case there can be no doubt. There must be some cause for the retrograde movement, and the Government is solicitous that it should be revealed and if possible remedied. Those of the commercial men of Agra who wish to offer opinions or explanations should send in their names without loss of time to the Collector, so that they may be registered, and arrangements made for bringing them before the committee. —*Delhi Gazette.*

SETTING IN OF THE MONSOON AT MADRAS.—We think the monsoon has fairly set in. Yesterday we had a good downpour accompanied with thunder, while the wind blew steadily from the north-east until late in the afternoon when it wheeled round to the south. There is every likelihood of a good monsoon this year.—*Madras Times*, Oct. 18.

PEOPLE'S PARK, MADRAS.—We learn that the black panther in the People's Park had another litter of cubs on Friday last.—*Madras Mail*, Oct. 18.

A NEW PUNISHMENT.—The Sudder Court of Travancore, with reference to a petition from Adam Ismail Khan, batta peon attached to Alleppey Zillah Court, complaining of the First Judge of that Court having had him ill-treated and imprisoned in jail for two days, &c., and to their proceedings, calling upon the Judge for explanation and report, on the several allegations contained in the above petition, and the Judge's report on the subject, have just published this charming order:—"This Court has received an explanation from the Judge, and learns that petitioner was punished for riotous behaviour in Court by slapping and imprisonment. It has, however, conveyed to the Judge its entire disapproval in ordering the petitioner to be slapped."—*Ibid.*

SWALLOWING A SNAKE.—A few days ago while a gentleman was travelling on the railway, he arrived at the Arconum station quite thirsty. He eagerly snatched up the first goblet that he came across and gulped down a large quantity of water. He, however, soon felt that he had swallowed something more than water, and became restless and faint. Arriving at the Perambore station, he was at once conveyed to the General Hospital, when on a dose of some purgative being administered it was discovered that he had swallowed a young water-snake. The astonishment of the gentleman on discovering what he had swallowed may be easily imagined.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE CALCUTTA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

THE following are the prizes to be awarded at the Fine Arts Exhibition for 1871, which is to be opened at the Dalhousie Institute on the 18th December next:—

His Excellency the Governor-General's prize—gold medal for best figure painting in oils.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's prize—gold medal for best landscape in oils.

The Hon. Sir Richard Temple's prize—gold medal for best figure painting in water colour.

The President's prize—gold medal for best landscape in water colour.

The Institute prizes will consist of the following silver medals:—

1 to 4. For the second best of each of the above for which gold medals are given.

5. For excellence in architectural drawing.

6. For the best sculptured or modelled group of either human figures or animals of any kind.

7. For the best *basso-relievo*.

8. For the best set of etchings suitable for book illustration.

PLANTING AT WYNAAD AND THE NEILGHERRIES.

(Madras Athenæum.)

THE Government have had before them several papers relating to the present depressed condition of the planting interests in the Wynaad and on the Neilgherries, and to the expediency of affording them some relief by a modification of the terms on which land for planting purposes is now procurable. It appears that no change in the rules for the acquisition of land on the Shevaroy Hills is needed. The interests involved on the Shevaroys are, however, comparatively insignificant, and the condition of the plantations on the Neilgherries and in the Wynaad is certainly very different, but the Government are by no means of opinion that the present depression can in any way be ascribed to the operation of the Waste Land Rules. As observed by the late Collector of Malabar and the Commissioner of Neilgherries, it is probably owing to other causes, among which may be mentioned the increase in the price of labour, a succession of bad seasons, the recent commercial crisis in Bombay and England, the ravages of the borer, the insufficiency of the capital possessed by the planters for their operations, the high rate of interest paid for borrowed money, &c., &c. At the same time the Government fully recognize the political and other incidental advantages to be derived from an influx of Europeans and European capital into India, and they would gladly give every reasonable encouragement to this movement. It is true that the grant of land by Government entirely free of tax would not make the cultivation of coffee, tea, or chinchona, a profitable speculation under certain circumstances; but any modification of the existing rates which would render them more favourable to the planter could not fail in some degree to assist him, and it is impossible to deny that at present the large majority of the existing estates are in a languishing condition, and that their proprietors have been brought to the verge of ruin. Government have sanctioned the following relaxations, by which it is hoped some relief may be afforded to the planting interest. In the Neilgherries no quit-rent will be exacted on forest land taken up for the purpose of planting until the sixth year, in the Wynaad, where the coffee plant comes more rapidly to maturity, forest land will be held free of assessment for three complete years, and the rent of grazing land has been reduced from one rupee to eight annas.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE BY A KOOKA.

WE regret to learn that another brutal outrage has been committed by a member of the Kooka sect, followed, however, by prompt punishment. It appears that two inoffensive Brahmins were proceeding a few days ago from Loodiana to Simla. When near the village of Jundialla, in the Loodiana district, they stopped to rest at a road-side well. A party of Kookas were seated near the well, and one of these men, without the slightest provocation, rushed at the two Brahmins and struck one of them on the face with a hatchet, inflicting a severe wound. The would-be assassin was seized by his own comrades, but succeeded in effecting his escape to his own village, where he was captured a few hours afterwards. He at first affected to be insane, but afterwards gave up this line of defence, and made a free confession of guilt, alleging that he was prompted by some power of evil to commit the assault. He was at once brought before the Deputy Commissioner, who sentenced him to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.—*Mofussilite.*

AN INDICATION OF PROGRESS IN ENLIGHTENMENT.

THE three Bengali Civilians have, one and all, been re-admitted into their homes without undergoing any expiatory ceremony. This may seem strange, but not unaccountable, for natural affection may prove stronger than religious prejudice. It is not however certain that they will find similar indulgence at the hands of their caste-fellows, who, we understand, are already bestirring themselves and may cause some amount of trouble. The 'sin' of crossing the *kala pani* is not likely to be overlooked and condoned by the Hindu community. We hope, however, the young Civilians will stand firm amidst all their trials, and make no concession, though they may have to face the strongest opposition or forfeit all social privileges.—*Indian Mirror.*

PAPER CHASE AT CALCUTTA.

(Englishman.)

THE first Paper Chase Meeting took place on Monday, the start and the finish being between the fourth and fifth milestones on the Tollygunge Road.

At the appointed hour about a dozen or fourteen riders assembled, all well mounted. At 6 o'clock the two foxes started, one on a brown horse of Ballygunge celebrity, and the other on a big bay, which was imported direct from Australia, where it had gained some renown. After 12 minutes' law the field started well together at a brisk pace, first over a bamboo fence under four feet high, which proved a temporary stopper for several. All, however, soon got over. The next two jumps were low mud walls, which were successfully negotiated by most, but a few, knowing they had plenty of work before them, shirked them. We next got into a private compound over a brick wall about three feet high, which turned none of the field, except two, who with praiseworthy caution availed themselves of the friendly aid of a convenient lane. Two enticing bamboo fences next engaged the attention of the field, who for the most part flew them handsomely without a check. Then came a lane, down which for about half a mile the pace was hot; turning sharp to the left the scent lay through an open bamboo grove into a plantain garden, out of which there was an "in and out," consisting of a drop over a deep ditch into a narrow green lane, and up again over another ditch into a raised field. We were now in a fine open galloping country with a stretch of about a quarter of a mile of springy turf, enabling the field who had somewhat tailed off to put on the steam, and bringing us to one of the widest ditches in the course. Over this the heavy weight on the chestnut, the Professor, and a light weight, who with his handsome bay is not unknown hereabouts across country, took the lead; the chestnut jumped a little short, and the bamboo being rotten came down and gave his rider a roll on the grass, but he was soon up again and joined the other two, who got well over. A short distance of easy going over a few small grips brought us to the jump of the morning, a broad ditch full of water; this the gray wouldn't look at, and to the evident disgust of the Professor had to be taken by an easier and more circuitous route, the others of the first flight cleared it in style, another heavy weight on another chestnut, who on a former occasion made a personal acquaintance with the bottom of this ditch, was this time with a few others successful, as was one of the originators of the Calcutta Paper Chases on a half-broken Waler. The scent now lay breast high across the Gurreah Hat Road, and brought us to a pretty stiff hurdle between two tanks which there was no avoiding. After about half a mile more we encountered a similar jump, which most of the field got over creditably. The first flight were now beginning to show some signs of distress, and the field rapidly tailing off; very soon after the last jump the Professor was lost to sight, his horse having subsided into a slimy ditch, out of which he eventually scrambled. However, the white hat, which was not much the worse, was soon again to the fore, for the grey is not to be easily shaken off. The next impediment worth recording was a ditch with a small fence on the further side, in which the handsome bay catching his legs sent the plucky light weight on a flight through the air, and both his stirrup leathers being broken, one of the three leaders was out of the hunt. The main body, though straggling, now somewhat improved their position, but we were now near home, and both horses and men pretty nearly pumped. The first man in over the last jungle at the finish was the Professor, the second was the Ballygunge heavy weight on the chestnut, and five or six close after; the remainder kept straggling in at intervals during the next half hour. The course was a capital one, the jumps being neither too many nor too large, and the whole distance was done in half an hour without accident to man or beast. After enjoying the hospitality of Mr. Alipore, all returned greatly pleased with the first meet of the season.

It seems strange that in Calcutta, where almost every man rides, the field was not larger, but no doubt, as the season gets on and the sport is better understood, more men will come to enjoy it. I hear a good field is expected at the meet on Thursday next the 19th, at the Ballygunge Cricket Ground.

THE LETTER OF INTRODUCTION.

A MESS STORY.

Don't ye be after belivin it, me boy, said Tim Daly to a newly joined officer, who was making much of some letters of recommendation which he had brought out with him from England. The divil a use is there in thim desaivin cridintials, as I know to me cost. Maybe now, yez niver keered tell of the grand lither of inthroduction that me Aunt Kate got me? No; well thin I'll just tell yez the story for the eddification of me too sanguine frind opposite, and faix its as throe as the ould tistimint wid all its corrolaries, praise be to Moses and Aaron for those same.

Well boys, whin ould Kate heard tell that the rigimint was undher ardhers to India: begorra, she wint in and ont of spiculations as readily as her clothes. "Tim," says she, "the Aist was the makins of your father, the gineral, before ye, and its a lying prophet I am" says she, "if ye don't come back from Ingia wid bags of goold and silver, and a handle to your name as long as my leg; but," says she, "intherist, I'm tould, goes a long way wid a young man in thim foreign parts, so I'll just get yez cridintials," says she, "for the nobility and genthry out there that'l be afther informin thim who ye are, though there's small need to do that, glory be to all the saints in Heaven, seein that you're wan of the ould and thrue stock of Connemara Dalys, that were kings and princes in their own right before iver a Hindu was heard of, my bither curse on thim for haythens an Turks; but any way I'll just go over to London, though its aged I am for thravel, and one that loves her little comforts, and get ye the cridintials from our great relations the Montagues," says she, "that the divil a favor I'e asked of for years, barrin a poor law commissionership, and a trifle of two or three gangers, and an inspicthor of fisheries for members of the family," says she; and wid that she soon afther packed up her boxes and away she goes to London to see the Marquis of Montague, and to coax him out of the cridintials wid a couple of kegs of beautiful Cork buther and a dozen of Irish poteen brewed on her own little property, to say nothing of blood relationship and family ties that for the sake of dacency could not be ignored. Begorra, it was bad luck she had wid thim same Montagues, the divil saze and roast thim! It was the could aboulther they shewed ould Kate on her mission; and faix they put her off wid sharcasms and abuse, never askin her to so much, for all their grandeur, as a tay party, that her anger was roused and she sware be Casthor and Pollux that she'd pershecute thim to the worrld's ind until she got her ambitions of thim. Begorra it was knockin at their doors she was from mornin till night, or purshooin thim in the streets, or into the church itself, though she was, and is a Catholic, bonest woman; and throwin the buther and the whisky, and the blood relationship in their teeth all the time, until the Marquis, may he to get rid of her absidnity, just sint her a mighty big lether wan day, wid a tearin big sale on it, and another to say, that the sooner she returned to ould Ireland agin wid her vartuous and honorable desires in her pocket, the bether he would be plased, seein that he was a most lost undher her pershecution. Bedad, whin ould Kate seed, wid her own eyes, that the big lether was directed to wan of the greatest min in Ingia, and "favored be Liftinint Daly" on the outside of it, its little she cared to stay in that same London. She just cursed the whole clan of the Montagues solemnly at their dhoor steps, and thin she shook off the dust of her feet at them, and came back to Castle Daly as proud as a paycock wid his tail dishplayed.

It was a great respict for the Nobility she had; and faix, the first thing she did whin she got home was to git hould of all the bread sales she had taken of the crista of the gran people that used to visit at Castle Daly in the ouldeu time, and thin she bought a pound weight of variegated saling waxes from a hucksther, and adorned the big lether wid crists wherever she could fix thim on the invellope in lavish confusion. "Tim," says she—whin she put it away rowld up in lavender, and a bran new silk handkerchief in the chacko box, that the tin might keep the dew of the say air off it,—"take this as your maxim in life, niver hide your grand connections and frinds undher bushels and candlesticks, for begorra Tim," says she whishperin, "if ye talk enough about them, the fools of the wurreld will begin to think them rale." Wid that she gave me a prisint of a five pound-note, and a musket she bought from some unfortunate deserter hidin in the mountains, to shoot tigers wid, and thin wid a kiss and a blessin, she gave me lave to depart ixpectin soon to hear of me thresdin in the footsteps of the great Ginieral Daly towards iglorious distinction.

Well, boys, whin we got out to Ingia,—and the divil a pin it mathers to yez where I first set foot on "Ingia's curshed shtrand," Calcutta, Bombay or Madras,—the first thing I does is to take out this illigant lether, and thressin in full fig, off I goes to the great man—I shoorn scandal and wo'nt mintion his name—to frighten him wid it and to rape the fruits of ould Kate's intherprise.

Begorra, it was a mighty big house that same great man had, wid nagurs in shcarlet and goold bowin and shalamin on all sides, and its lost I was among thim being unacquainted, yez see, wid the blasphemies they were spakin in an unknown tongue. Ould Kate tould me niver to be at a doubt about whippin me soord into a haythen should there be necessity for murther; for says she, "I'll make it all right for ye wid Father Mick, and he'll take their sinful souls out of purgathary, divil mind thim, as soon as they're duly corrected," says she, and be the mortial I felt mighty inclined to dhrive me skewer into thim blagnards in goold and shcarlet that were for dhraggin me here and there, only that my timper got the bether of me, and I just took my own way for all their jabbering, till I walked into a big room where a mighty nice lookin gintleman was sated at a table, writhin away for dear life, and lookin up at the punkah as if his eyes was a wind horin afther his thoughts.

A nagur laid hould of me coat tails to dhrag me out of the doorway, but, bedad I ups with me fisht, and just lays him down illigantly on the flure. "What's all this? Who are you Sir?" says the writing man risin up from his chair a bit to admire the intertainment.

Faix, I just tould him who I was, thankin him for his civility kindly; and thin I showed him the lether that I was bothered with haulin all over the place for no good. Whin he seed it, and all the illigant sales wid which it was ornamented, he looked mighthy well plased, and axed me to take a sate. Faix, I did that same, but it was wid bitherness that I watched him tear open the invellope and take out the lether like a postman.

"Arrah hould your hand, ye rogue," says I, what the divil d'ye mane be tampherin wid me correspondince."

"Sit down, Sir, sit down!" says he wid a wave of his hand. "It's all right, I am the person here addressed."

Faix the parspiration laked out or me wid the hate and the tirror whin I heard that. "Och wirra sthern!" says, I, "bad luck to my misfortunes, that I should take the liberty to knock down your Lordship's footman all in innocence," says I.

"Niver mind the accident, Mr. Daly," says he, laughin heartily, "Liftinint Daly, as I percave, be this lether but faix it puzzles me to know how me frind Montague could have put such a power of sales on it?"

Well wid that, I ixplained that it was ould Kate, bad luck to her, that add disthorted his Lordship's comprehension, whin he laughed heartily again, and axed what he could do for me?

"Place your Lordship," says I, "ould Kate tould me to bring her back sacks of goold and silver and a handle to me name as long as her leg; and bedad, if it's plasin to ye, I'd be glad to be put in the way of circumventin thim honorable ambitions," says I.

"Ah Misthir Daly!" says he, "you don't know Ingia, I see. Gold and silver have long been truly precious metals in the land; and as for a handle to your name as long as your aunt Kate's leg, faix," says he, wid a merry twinkle in his eye, "I'd like to know how I could get that same meself."

Bedad, me heart began to falther whin I listened to these discouragemints, but remimberin, ye see, that ould Kate tould me to care nothing for modeshty but just to hould up me head like a Connemara Daly, I made bould to answer, "Sure that dipinds on your Lordship, and no mishtake!"

"Arrah, what d'ye mane?" says he.

"Shure havent ye got the whole wurreld in your gift?" says I.

"Some people seem to think so, Misther Daly," sayshe, gravely. "See thim two big bashkets there! Faix," says he, "they're chock full of applications from all sorts of divils axin goold and silver and handles to their names," says he, "just like yourself." "It would be little to satisfy me, your lordship," says I, "although I am a Connemara Daly wid an antidiluvian ancesthry, John be praised for t. Ould Kate tould me ye could make a Bishop, or a Judge, or a Gineral as aisy as look at him, and begorra," says I, "I'm ready for all three this very minnit—if its plasiu to ye." Wid that he laughed. "Unluckily there's no vacancies, Misther Daly," says he—"at prisint."

"Bedad, I can hardly considher that a fair excuse," says I, waxin bould undher his discaits. "Dye till me, that in this pistilential climate the vacancies are not rowlin atop of aich other like sucklings undher a sow! Arra be aisy now, its a gineral, like me father, I'd like to be"—

"I daresay you would," says he testily, "but it's nothin I have to do wid the army."

"A Commissary Gineral thin," says I, "shure that's only one shtep off a rale gineral."

"It couldn't be done," says he, "you're not aiqual to it—you know nothin about the fodder of the place," says he sorrowfully.

"But there's other ginerals," says I. "Quarther masthers, and Adjutints, wid the Gineral adornin their dignity" says I, wid the hopes of pinning him into a corner the same as a badger.

"It won't do Misthur Daly,' says he, "wid a long face." "Ye know too much for thim posts."—"Thin, begorra, heres at ye for a bishoprick," says I, "shure that's an illigant birth neccessitatin great larnin and talent," says I—"wid plinty of pay!" Bedad, this suggestion stumped him, though there was a grin on his face as he looked over Lord Montague's correspondence again. It was only after reflection he spoke.

"Misthur Daly," says he prisintly, "if ye had'nt by good or bad luck got spache wid me about this lethur, me Shecretary," says he, "would have tould ye that your name was down on my list for a something that I fancy would niver turn up. But I admire your aunt Kate and her leg," says he, "and faix for the sake of your ould aunt and her sales," says he, "and her jocative nature altogether, I'll thry to keep you in remimbrance," says he. "As for the lethur, I can't show it to ye, for that would be telling tales out of school, but its maning is just this," says he, wid a shmile as he tore it up, "that I am requested to siud you to the divil or nigh to him, for you and your belongings are a plague and a sore to all the Montagues small and great."

"Arrah, the curse of Cromwell on them for black-hearted desaivers"——

"Hush, hush," says he, "you'll come and dine wid me bye and bye; now, good morning, Misthur Daly; you see I've plinty of work before me," and wid that he plunged his head into his papers. Faix, a nod's as good as a wink to a blind horse, and I just bundled meself out of the room widout more loss of time. An illigant fine dinner I had from the writing gintleman, but begorra that's all I iver got from him this day.

But was'nt ould Kate in a tunderin perplexity whin she heard me thrue story! Oh, be all the fishes in Jonah's net, it was for comin out to Ingia she was in any thing from a canoe to a man-of-war, to lay her comether on the great man that could make Bishops and Ginerals as aisy as he might look at thim. Faix, said Tim Daly tossing off a glass of claret to be paid for out of that estimable maiden lady's postumous funds. "It was sore trouble I had to inform her that it was a wild gandher chase she was meditating. At any rate," said he addressing the griffin opposite, "let nothing, not even the schmiles of your shweetheart, inguice ye to put thrust in cridintials. Bad luck to thim, of all the desaivers I know of, lethurs of inthroduction are the worst. They're bad bank notes," added Tim philosophically "that no wan will credit; and faix its lucky ye are if you've got a hould of the same that they don't bring ye into trouble too as an imposther."—*Madras Times.*

SOME PHASES OF THE BAR AT HOME.

UNDER this heading the *Law Times* make some statements which deserve consideration. The writer recognizes the stock objections to the washing of dirty linen in public, and adds with refreshing candour that if he believed the legal profession "could maintain its position in spite of internal rottenness and corruption," he should perhaps be inclined to leave matters alone. However, as the profession cannot be saved by silence, and as "the unprofessional practices of certain members of the bar who act in concert with unqualified practitioners, and with the lowest class of attorneys, to the oppression of companies and individuals open to oppression by terror of legal process, must very soon become the subject of investigation before the Benchers of the Inns of Court," our contemporary unbosoms itself, though rather vaguely. The sentence just quoted seems to mean, if it means anything, a conspiracy between those whom the *Law Times* alliteratively calls "the blackguards of the bar" and low attorneys for the purpose of extorting money by threat of legal process. When the charge ceases to be vague, we find it resolving itself into this—that certain members of the criminal bar, and notably that of the Old Bailey, employ touting clerks, or adopt other unprofessional means of obtaining business. Counsel are to be found who sign briefs marked with guineas when they receive only shillings, and who take a number of briefs positively at so much a dozen. As for legal touting, that is an old breach of the legal proprieties, and we are sorry to hear, on the authority of the writer of this article, that the practice is an increasing one. He mentions the case of "a young barrister, who manages to keep no less than three clerks," and who is shortly to be cited before the *vehmgericht* which claims authority in such matters—to wit, the mess of his circuit, after dinner—on a charge of "obtaining considerable business through the agency of persons who are not attorneys, but who practise in the name of an attorney." It would certainly be unpleasant if casual visitors to the Temple or Lincoln's-inn were by-and-bye to be assailed by men or youths, like the white-aproned porters who used to hang about Doctor's Commons, anxious to bear off the unwitting passer-by to the chambers of the eloquent Mr. Smith or the learned Mr. Jones. But the strong expressions of our contemporary almost point to this as by no means a remote contingency. The clerks of some barristers now pounce upon strangers who "look like business" in the neighbourhood of a sessions-house, and thus "the servants of members of a learned profession, which claims from society recognition of a high character, indulge in practices which are scarcely considered legitimate among omnibus cads." All such abuses, too, tend to reproduce themselves, and even "clerks of respectable barristers find themselves driven to disreputable practices by the competition of the clerks of unscrupulous barristers, who directly commission their clerks to get briefs—honestly and respectably if they can, but—to get briefs." No one can desire that an honourable profession should be discredited, and its tone permanently lowered, by the spread of such practices. Lawyers must always play a great part in the State, and that being so, it is eminently for the public interest that the character of the profession should not become tainted through the misbehaviour of any of its members. The paternal despotism exercised by a circuit mess might be more frequently invoked than it now is, and its decisions would carry tenfold force if they were made publicly known, for the confusion of evil-doers, the strengthening of weak-kneed brothers, and the edification of the younger and outermost members of the outer bar. The touting system is especially obnoxious to their censure, and revives in a more vulgar form the picture drawn a century ago of the "hungry, prowling advocate, like a bloodthirsty Brabançon gaping for plunder, and eager to enlist on any side." From the Benchers nothing can be hoped. Their masterly inactivity on this and most other subjects will no doubt continue till they are themselves reformed out of existence.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE KILKENNY CATS.—An Irish gentlemen in the poetic line has given the following version of the Kilkenny cats in Greek. Translated, it reads thus:—

There wanst was two cats at Kilkenny,
Each thought there was one cat too many;
So they quarrelled and fit,
They scratched and they bit,
Till exceptin their nails
And the tips of their tails,
Instead of two cats, there wasn't any!

YULE'S MARCO POLO.*

(Times, September 21.)

THE majority of modern readers probably possess as little knowledge of Marco Polo and his companions in travel as the contemporaries of the great Venetian traveller had of the kings and countries which he visited. Nor on this latter point is our modern information very precise. Most educated persons know that Marco Polo was a great traveller in the Middle Ages, that he had seen the Great Chan and the Kingdom of Cathay, and heard strange stories of Prester John; but, beyond that, their apprehension is very hazy. They know little or nothing of the Polos—for there were more than one—of the great Chan and the races he really ruled; to them Cathay is mere dream land, and Prester John a phantom monarch. We propose to tell them something first of Marco Polo and his family, then of the countries which he visited, and, lastly, of the services which Colonel Yule has rendered to more branches of science than one by this excellent translation of the traveller's story.

When Venice in later ages discovered that the Polos were to be reckoned among her glories, some antiquarians asserted that one of the companions of Prince Antenor of Troy was Lucius Polus; but the most that more sober inquiry could find out of the origin of the family was that in the 11th century it had come to Venice from Sebenico, in Dalmatia. By the middle of the 12th century the Polos had taken their seats in the Great Council of the Republic, but the ascertained genealogy of the family of the traveller, Colonel Yule assures us, begins only with the grandfather of the younger Marco, who lived in the early part of the 13th century. At that period we find in Venice two families of Polos, and Andrea Polo of San Felice, as he was called to distinguish him from the other Polos, was the father of three sons, Marco, Nicolo, and Maffeo; Marco the younger, the great traveller, being the son of Nicolo, the second brother. These three brothers, Marco the elder, Nicolo, and Maffeo, were all in partnership, and engaged in commerce. In those days Venice stretched her arms out far and wide both in war and trade. Her sons had houses at Acre, at Constantinople, in the Crimea, in Greece, and along the shores of the Black Sea. Thus, Marco Polo seems to have been established in business at Constantinople and at Soldaia in the Crimea, where so late as 1280 he had a son and daughter living. His brothers Nicolo and Maffeo were at Constantinople in 1260, when the adventurous story of their lives begins, having left Venice on an expedition connected with some commercial enterprise. Nicolo was married, and his wife remained behind. Maffeo was apparently a bachelor. From Constantinople the two brothers proceeded to the Crimea, and from the Crimea a succession of trading openings and chances carried them far north along the Volga; thence following the trail of commerce they found themselves in Bokhara, and so they went on and on north-east till they came to the Court, known best to most English readers from Coleridge's charming opium-inspired poem, of the great Kublai Chan or "Kaan," as Colonel Yule calls him, within the borders of Cathay. It is not, however, to be supposed that Nicolo and Maffeo Polo were the first discoverers of Cathay, or that the Court of Kublai was in any sense such a surprise to them as those of the Peruvian and Mexican Cagiques in after-ages to the Spaniards. The friends Plano Carpini in 1246 and William Rubruquis in 1253 had already reported in Europe the existence of a great civilized empire at the extremity of Asia; but the Polos, those two itinerant merchants of Venice, were the first Europeans to tread the soil of Cathay and to stand face to face with Kublai, the descendant of Ghengis Chan, and to see his glory and the splendour of his Court.

To the vulgar imagination the rulers of the East have always been bloodthirsty tyrants, cruel conquerors, and ruthless persecutors for religion's sake. This belief was first begotten and afterwards fed and nourished by the experience derived in Europe from the struggles between the Christians and Mahomedans in the East. All Saracen Sultans were as Bondogar Bibars, the fourth Mameluke Sultan of Cairo, who thus wrote to Boemund of Antioch, in 1270, when the Polos were on their travels:—"We carried Antioch sword in hand at the 4th hour of Saturday, the 4th day of Ramadhan. . . . Hadst thou but seen thy knights trodden under the hoofs of the horses; thy palaces invaded by plunderers and ransacked for booty; thy treasures weighed out by the hundredweight; thy ladies bought and sold with thine own gear at four for a dinar; hadst thou but seen thy churches demolished, thy crosses sawn in sunder, thy garbled gospels hawked about before the sun; the tombs of thy nobles cast to the ground, thy foe the Moslem treading the Holy of Holies; the monk, the priest, the deacon, slaughtered on the altar; the rich given up to misery; princes of Royal blood reduced to slavery; couldst thou but have seen the flames devouring thy halls; thy dead cast into the fires temporal with the fires eternal hard at hand; the Churches of Paul and of Cosmes rocking and going down, then wouldst thou have said, 'Would God that I were dust.' . . . As not a man hath escaped to tell thee the tale, I tell it thee." But the Tartar Princes with whom the Polos came in contact were in no sense religious persecutors. They were great conquerors, and where resistance was made they did not scruple to decimate or even to extirpate whole populations; but there was this wide difference between them and the Moslem whose kingdom they destroyed in the East, that in matters of religion they were wonderfully tolerant, and, in fact, almost indifferent, allowing their subjects to follow whatever creed they pleased. When to this is added the fact that all over the East in

critics. The young Count Leoneizen, to begin with. Leaning against a tree, through the dry branches of which whistled a keen December wind, this young officer—for whom more than one female heart had beaten, and was, perhaps, beating then, unrequited, at Berlin or Cologne—was straining his eyes to see as far as possible in the night down a dark road, at the end of which twinkled, like one small lamp, the lights of the village of Bressac. Every night the Count Leoneizen came to this tree and gazed down the dark road, for every afternoon Mdlle. de Bressac, attended by her maid, went to the village to carry help and comfort to the sick or wounded, who were being tended in the cottages, and it was seldom that she returned before dusk. So every day the young officer, wrapped in his cloak, leaned against the tree to watch. It pleased him to think that he was in some way guarding over the safety of the woman he loved—that no one could harm her whilst he was there; that unknown to her, a stout heart and a strong arm were surveying her footsteps and waiting to shield her at the cost of life from the slightest insult or danger. He had never spoken to her, and never tried to do so. He knew that his love was a hopeless one. Without exchanging a word with Fleur de Lys, he had convinced himself that even if she were to love him above everything else on earth, she would never give him her hand. Three months before, Friedrich von Leoneizen had started upon the war flushed and eager with hopes of promotion and dignities: what were promotion and dignities to him now? What would he not have given could France and Germany have remained at peace—ay, even if he had never won an honour in his life, so that he should only have been free to woo Fleur de Lys as his wife? But it was no use wishing. The greatest happiness he could expect now was to come and watch for Fleur de Lys' going and coming every day. By these means he saw her five minutes in every twenty-four hours—and it was enough.

And yet there were days when his slight happiness was cruelly marred for him; and on the evening when his brother officers were making merry at his expense, he was leaning against his tree with all the pangs of bitter jealousy gnawing at his heart. He could bear to think of Fleur de Lys never being his, but that she should become another's was a thought that maddened him. On this afternoon he had seen her for the third or fourth time go by, not with her maid, but with M. de Criquetot, who was now well enough to take short walks; and the handsome, strong, and amorous German did not easily imagine that Fleur de Lys could love such a dandified, insignificant person as this French marquis appeared to him to be; yet he knew enough of French marriages to be aware that M. de Criquetot might very well win Mdlle. de Bressac without her being more fond of him than of a pet lap-dog. So he clenched his fists till the nails almost ran into the flesh; and the wind seemed to him more bleak and moanful that night than ever; and the country around, enshrouded in its stillness, looked inexpressibly blank, desolate, and sepulchral.

But if Count Leoneizen was depressed, things fared little better with his French rival. In fact, they fared worse, for the German had at least the consolation of knowing that if his passion was hopeless, the fault was not his, but that of events; whereas the Marquis, who perceived that he was making no advance in his suit, was fain to adopt as the reason that he had not the qualities in him which make a man loved. Fleur de Lys was always kind to him. Her manner was gentle and sisterly; and he felt little doubt that if he asked her to be his wife, she would consent, to reward him for having gone so obediently and risked his life at her bidding. But he was too generous to require of her anything in the nature of a sacrifice. He wished to be loved, and, failing that, he had strength and chivalry enough to support his disappointment nobly. It is only little hearts that can bear a grudge against a woman for not loving them; generous minds have ever such a sense of their own inferiority beside the woman they worship, that they are prepared for indifference as almost their due. Yet Louis de Criquetot would have been glad to ascertain whether his cousin's indifference towards him was of a kind which might be dispelled by patience on his part, or whether her heart was engaged to anybody else. All he knew was that of late a change seemed to have come over her. She was quieter, more absorbed. Sometimes, sitting with work in her lap, she would pause five minutes between two stitches; and during those five minutes a vague, desponding expression would steal into her eyes and she would gaze before her as if unconscious of any body's presence. Then some movement would startle her, and make her resume her sewing, with a blush mantling on her cheek.

All these symptoms could be perceptible only to a lover's eyes. To others, Mdlle. de Bressac was what she had always been; though perhaps there were some of the more observant amongst the others who did notice that Mdlle. de Bressac was not quite the same in her remarks upon the war as a month or two ago. The news of lost battle still made her turn pale; at the recital of horrors suffered by the inhabitants of ruined villages she still shed tears of compassion; but in talking with her cousin about the future of France, she no longer spoke of the necessity of Frenchmen being prepared to resist invasions, and seldom, of the necessity of their invading others; which change was naturally attributed to a prudent wish not to compromise herself in the hearing of any of those ubiquitous spies which Count Bismarck was supposed to hold in his service.

The Marquis had escorted his cousin to the village at her own request, because she thought that the walk might do him good; otherwise he would not have intruded himself, for he was growing sensitive lest she might think he meant to importune her with his attentions. But the invitation, being the third or fourth in succession, had touched and pleased him; and whilst Fleur de Lys was helping to dress the wound of a stalwart young cottager, whom a fragment of shell had laid low, he sat by a spluttering wood-fire, that was wreathing clouds of cheerless yellow smoke, and watched her.

Watched her as only lovers can watch, and with an aching heart to think that so much grace and beauty could never be his. The cottage was a wretchedly mean one—one of those hovels common in the centre and west of France, where a whole family are lodged in a single room, which has a stall in the corner of it for a cow. And yet Fleur de Lys' presence lit up this sty as if it were a palace chamber.

As she stood leaning over the sick man's bed, and applying bandages with the light touch and womanly care of one whose soul is in her work, she looked beautiful and loveable beyond what she had ever seemed to her cousin when dressed in silks and jewels. What diamonds, indeed, can rival the lustre of a woman's eyes when performing an office of charity? M. de Criquetot, as he sat with his elbow resting on his knee and his head buried in his hand, thought with bitterness of his wasted life, which had sown in him the germ of no single great quality that could charm and win a noble woman. Whilst he was thus immersed in his reflections, the dressing of the wound came to an end, and the patient blurted out, in grateful but energetic *patois*, "You cannot think what good you are doing me, Mademoiselle!"

"May the Virgin bless you, my good young lady," took up the man's wife in a brogue quite as strong. "I sometimes think, though, you must be the blessed Virgin in person."

M. de Criquetot had risen, and was assisting Fleur de Lys to put on her grey hood and cloak.

"You have everything you want now, Mère Marchelat?" she asked, buttoning the cloak, which covered her completely, like a nun's dress.

"Everything, Mademoiselle, thanks to heaven and you. Monsieur Galuche, of the ambulance depôt at O——, sent us more linen yesterday; and M. Jean-Baptiste came down from the castle with wine this morning. Then, as to tobacco——" But here the woman stopped short, and bit her lips, as if she had committed a blunder.

"What about tobacco?" asked Mdlle de Bressac; "Marchelat must smoke his pipe." And, drawing out her purse, she went up to an earthenware tobacco-jar that stood on a shelf. "This is to buy you tobacco; but mind, you must not smoke too much, mon ami." And saying this, she raised the lid of the jar, to drop her coin in; but the jar was already full to the brim, and sticking out of the fresh tobacco was the bowl of a new, handsomely-carved brier-root pipe.

The woman was biting the corner of her apron, the man in the bed looked sheepish.

"What a fine pipe!" exclaimed Mdlle. de Bressac, taking it out and examining it. "The carving of these figures on it is admirable; but it is not a French pipe. I have seen things like it—let me see, where? Yes, it was in the Hartz mountains of Germany." . . .

The woman, who had grown distressfully red, sprang forward, clasping her hands.

"Oh, forgive us, Mademoiselle. We know we did wrong; but we won't accept anything of them again!"

"Forgive you for what?" asked Fleur de Lys.

"I mean, Mademoiselle, you had made us all promise in the village, two months ago, when the Prussians were coming, that we would accept nothing whatever of them, but that when we had need of anything we should come to the castle for it; and believe me, Mademoiselle, we would never have taken anything from the others—no, we would sooner have died—but this one is not like the others; believe me, he is not."

"No," groaned the man in the bed; "he's not like the others."

Fleur de Lys restored the pipe to its place.

"Whom do you mean by 'this one'?" she inquired; and somehow it seemed to the Marquis that her voice trembled a little.

"We do not know his name," whimpered the woman, still distressed; "but he wears a light blue coat, and has such a handsome face, and such mild eyes, that you would never take him for a Prussian. The other day young Michel, the hump-backed son of our neighbour Ribot, fell down the sand-pit half-a-league off here, and his mother was almost beside herself after nightfall, when he didn't come back, and she couldn't learn what had become of him. Well, towards eleven, when the whole village was already talking about it, and running right and left to make inquiries, this Prussian arrived, carrying the hunchback in his arms, as if it had been a child. There was nothing but a sprained ankle; only Michel might have remained in the pit a week if the Prussian hadn't heard him shout, and scrambled down all amongst the mud and gravel to help him out. After that he took to coming every day to see the Ribots and to talk with Michel; and that's how he got to hear of us. It's a sort of angel dressed up as a brigand, that Prussian is, Mademoiselle. He has all the gentleness of a woman, with the strength of a lion, and when he talks to Marchelat, he says just the things that pick him up and prevent him from feeling down-hearted. Then, he knows everything. He told us how to plant our vegetables in the garden there, so that they might get more of the sun and be bigger; then he showed us that by hanging that sheet of tin slantwise under the mantel-shelf there, the chimney would leave off smoking; and he got up himself on a ladder, and nailed that bit of board over the hole in the ceiling, where the rain used to come in. And for all that, he has that about him, Mademoiselle, that you never feel tempted to call him anything but Monsieur or Mon Capitaine. Ah, if Marchelat and his comrades had had officers like that, they would have been eating their soup in Berlin by this time."

Mdlle. de Bressac said nothing. There was only—her cousin remarked—a slight nervous shaking of her fingers as she fastened the last button of her cloak.

The woman Marchelat looked for a reply, and doubtless misinterpreting the expression of Fleur de Lys' face and the passing quiver of the lips, ejaculated, with sudden fire in her eyes, "But what is that Prussian to us, Mademoiselle, if we are to offend you by seeing him? Say but the word, and I fling this tobacco and pipe into the road-way, and never let the man cross our threshold again: " and with a spring she snatched the jar off the shelf, and dashed the casement open ready to throw——

But Fleur de Lys quickly stopped her. "No," she faltered; "keep the things, Mère Marchelat, and—and—continue to see this officer. I think we are a little late, mon cousin," added she, confusedly; and bidding the cottagers a hasty good-night, she took her cousin's arm and hurried out.

There was no moon or stars; the night was black, and seemed to threaten snow. Recent frost had rendered the ground so hard, that it was like treading on solid granite. For a few minutes, M. de Criquetot and Fleur de Lys walked along in silence. Why the Marquis kept silent he would have found it hard to explain; but there is an instinct in these things which warns us when to speak and when to restrain ourselves. On her side, Fleur de Lys could not have spoken, if she would. The faculty of speech seemed for the moment to have forsaken her. So they proceeded together until M. de Criquetot abruptly paused, and said as though remembering something, "By the way, cousin, we were to have gone to four cottages, and we have only been to three."

"Dear me! We have forgotten the mercières," she murmured, starting from her reverie. "I had promised to bring them a hundred francs for their cottage repairs, and they will be expecting me. But it is almost a kilomètre distant, I think."

"Yes," he answered, "and you are tired enough as it is, cousin. Cannot these people wait?"

"They will be disappointed," she replied, shaking her head, "and perhaps be unhappy all the night."

"Well, if that is to be the case, I had better go and carry them the money myself. You can go back to Marchelat's cottage, and rest there half-an-hour, and I will take you up on my return."

"But it is already seven," she exclaimed, opening her cloak to consult her watch, "and papa will be waiting dinner for us; he will feel alarmed." She hesitated some moments, and then added, "I think the best way, cousin, will be for you to carry the money, as you suggest, and I will walk on to the castle alone. The distance is not great, and the roads are safe. Nobody would hurt me."

"Hurt you, no," he rejoined, half to himself. "A man would be more than a fiend who could do that."

Still, safe as he believed the roads to be, he was naturally loth to abandon his cousin alone, and after dark, on them; and began pondering whether there were no alternative between this and disappointing the Merciers. But he could hit upon nothing; so that, after reiterated aseurances on the part of Fleur de Lys that she really was not afraid, but would go anywhere and at any hour confident in the chivalry of the neighbourhood, he received from her a small parcel she had made of her hundred francs, and set off with it, running.

Then she pursued her way alone.

And yet not alone; for how was it that on this particular road she felt secure, as she did on no other? How was it that though Friedrich Leoneizen had never been seen by her standing on his silent night vigils, she was as conscious of his presence as though it had been revealed to her day after day by some visible token?

There had been no love-letters; no words exchanged. His love had been voiceless, respectful, concealed. How was it that its least impulses were as well known to her as though they had been breathed into her ear by the tenderest language of passion? how was it that his inmost thoughts rang within her heart as if they had been whispered utterances?

Fleur de Lys walked along with her eyes cast on the ground and a quickening step. She felt the tutelary presence near her, following her, guarding her. She blushed and her heart throbbed; yet she must make no sign that she knew or felt anything. She must never let it be seen that the strong secret love that had twined itself round her being was known or suspected as it was.

So she walked, drawing her cloak close round her and shivering a little, perhaps from the cold. And when she had gone some five hundred yards between the two stiff hedgerows that bordered the narrow way, she arrived at a turning. Here the road grew more narrow and more dark; but she continued bravely and was not alarmed by the sight of two men who came tramping towards her with sticks and bundles over their shoulders, and pipes in their mouths: the men parted, one to either side of her, fingered the kepis they were wearing, and wished her a rather queer good-night. Then they stopped, turned round to look after her, as if they were surprised to see a well-dressed woman out so late, removed the pipes from their mouths, and began to confer.

Evidently it was not an honest conference; one had only to look at the men to see that. The repeated defeats of the provincial armies had flooded the war-country with a whole horde of individuals, who having been burned out of house or home, and feeling little inclination to continue fighting for a hopeless cause, under generals in whom they had no faith, had given themselves up entirely to marauding. A much more dangerous class than the fiercest bands of Uhlans, were these gentry. They broke into deserted houses, attacked defenceless wayfarers, poached, plundered hen-roosts, and when booty was scarce, destroyed all they could lay hands on, fences, abandoned furniture, cottages, all apparently for the simple pleasure of the thing. It was easy to recognize these patriots by their bragging voices and their tattered military clothes; for the better part of them were Mobiles and the worst scums of the routed armies. The two men who met Fleur de Lys were of this category. They must have been taken to serve against their will, and have seized the first convenient occasion for levanting; for both were young men, only weak striplings, blear-eyed and pale-faced, like the lowest types of workmen in great cities.

Their conference did not last long. They shook the ashes out of their pipes, slipped the pipes into their pockets, and stealthily retraced their footsteps. Then Friedrich Leoneizen, whose watch-tree was precisely at the corner where the two roads joined, and whose eyes had from the first moment riveted themselves on the two vagabonds, crept noiselessly along under cover of the hedge and followed them. A great thrill of joy had gone through him as soon as the designs of these men had become evident. Fleur de Lys was alone; he would protect her. Glancing at his supposed antagonists, and then on his own powerful limbs, he could not help laughing a short grim laugh, saying to himself: "If you venture to touch a hair of her head, if you so much as speak an uncivil word to her, I pity you." And with this he unfastened the clasp of his cloak, so as to be unhampered.

The two tramps accosted Fleur de Lys and whined: "Have pity on two poor soldiers who are wounded and have not got enough to carry them home, Madame."

"Two soldiers who have fought in all the battles of this war, Madame," took up the scraggiest of the two.

Without a trace of fear on her countenance, Fleur de Lys turned round, drew out her purse and was in the act of opening it, when the man who had last spoken made a sudden grab at it and snatched it out of her hand; whilst the second raised his fist to strike the young girl and push her back. But this second performer had reckoned without his host, for before his hand had had time to descend, or even to move an inch, Friedrich Leoneizen had sprung through the hedge, and with a terrific back-hand blow with the pommel of his sword, which he had disdained to unsheath, caused the man to measure his full length on the ground. Then catching the other fellow by the throat, he gripped him so tight between his iron hands that the unhappy wretch's tongue protruded from his mouth and his eyes from their sockets. At the third tough grip he was lying beside his compeer, doubled up like an empty sack and senseless. All this was done in less than half a minute; and then the Prussian, passing in one instant from the extreme of rage to the extreme of calm, stood deferentially uncovered and holding out her purse to Fleur de Lys.

"Here is your purse, Mademoiselle. You have not been overfrighted, I trust?"

"Thank you, Monsieur," she said in a low voice, and pressing her hand to her side; but she did not answer the latter part of his question.

"Will you do me the honour to accept my arm for the rest of the way?" he continued, or rather faltered, for emotion was beginning to gain on him.

With a slight inclination of the head she signed to him that she would. He was then stooping over the bodies of his foes, to see how much injury he had done them.

"There is no vital harm," he remarked, after a moment's inspection. But he drew out his handkerchief and began bandaging one of the men's heads. Then he fetched his cloak to make them both a sort of bed under the hedge, where they could lie until relief was sent them. All this was done with a quiet spirit of humanity that had no ostentation in it, but for that reason was the more striking. Fleur de Lys was very pale, and watched all his movements with an expression which would have strangely cleared his brow and made his heart leap could he have seen it. But he saw nothing. Intent on his work, he loosened the men's collars, bathed their foreheads with water from the ditch; and it was only when he had done everything that could be of any use that he rose, with an apology for having detained her so long, and offered her his arm.

She was going to take it; but, looking into his face before doing so, she held out her hand and said simply, "You have a noble heart."

It was too dark to see whether Friedrich Leoneizen turned pale, or coloured, but he sank on one knee and pressed Mdlle. de Bressac's hand to his lips. When he rose his eyes were glistening, and there was a modest yet proud smile on his features, which spoke more gratefully than the deepest tribute of spoken thanks.

"Yes," continued Fleur de Lys, in frank, firm accents, "why should I scruple to say what I feel. There is war between our countries, and for long years we must be enemies. But when you return home, Monsieur, it may be gladness to you to reflect that you at least have not left only ruins and tears behind you."

His voice was sad as he replied: "Enemies, Mademoiselle—must we always be enemies? Will there not be a time when the events of this unhappy year will be forgotten?"

They were then passing near a cottage which had been destroyed by shells. Its roof was gone, large holes were in its walls; the place where the garden had stood was a heap of charred bricks. Mdlle. de Bressac silently pointed to this. The Prussian sighed.

"I have been told that sixty-five years ago the village near my own home was like that," he said; and at these words he felt Mdlle. de Bressac start. "My mother has often related to me how, being a child, she was carried out at night from a burning house, where her father and mother had both been killed. This was during the Jena campaign. After that battle my father's father, with a few other Prussian noblemen, organized a secret league which was to stir up the peasants to resistance, and save our country from being dismembered. The league was betrayed; my father was seized and tried by a French court-martial; and for the crime of being a patriot was condemned to death."

Fleur de Lys' arm trembled, and her breathing grew quicker.

"I should tell you, Mademoiselle, that there was a Frenchman who tried to save my grandfather," continued the Prussian, in a quiet voice. "Our ancestral home was then filled with French officers, and one of them, who had sat on the court-martial and voted for an acquittal, went personally to the Emperor to obtain a pardon. It was refused, and Napoleon, to punish the officer for what he called his temerity, ordered that he should command the platoon who were to perform the execution. Upon this, the officer broke his sword and threw up his commission. He did more, for resignation being unlawful in time of war, he underwent military degradation, and served through the rest of the campaign as a private soldier. This officer was——"

"Your name, Monsieur?" cried Fleur de Lys, laying both hands on his arm.

"I prefer to give you that of our benefactor, Mademoiselle," answered the Prussian. "It was the Marquis de Bressac, your grandfather."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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SMOKED SAUSAGES.
ABERDEEN SAVOURY SAUSAGES.
J. M. & S. are now sending out their Jams, Jellies, and Tart Fruits of this Season's Preserving of very superior quality.
These articles may be had Retail of the best Provisioners throughout the World, or Wholesale at the
ABERDEEN PRESERVED PROVISION FACTORY,
[50, VIRGINIA STREET, ABERDEEN.
N.B.—All Tins sent out by us, in addition to our usual Labels, are stamped "J. MOIR & SON, ABERDEEN." None others are genuine.

FRAUD.
On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the
LABELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Pigeat to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

ENGLISH GOODS.
(Via SUEZ CANAL)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.
D. NICHOLSON and Co.,
SILK, WOOLLEN, and MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN
AND
INDIA, COLONIAL and FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,
50 to 52, St. Paul's Churchyard,
(Corner of Cheapside), LONDON,
Established 1813,
Invite the attention of OFFICERS of both Services, and FAMILIES residing in India and China, to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent Post Free, containing full particulars as to Woollen, Silk, and Cotton Goods of every description.
Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.
Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture	Cutlery	Beers
Musical Instruments	Carriages	Preserved Provisions
Ironmongery	Saddlery and Harness	Stationery
Fire-arms	Boots and Shoes	Books
Agricultural Implements	Wines	Toys, &c., &c.
	Ales	

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.
Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Britannia" Sewing Machines for the City of London.
Foreign Produce Disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent. Price List can be had of Messrs. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay.
D. NICHOLSON and Co.,
50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.
Terms—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and Balance against Bills of Lading.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £9,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
EXCHANGE.
On London—6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11 3/16d. per Rupee.
Ditto On demand ..... 1s. 10½d. "
On Paris—6 months' sight ..... 243 Francs. "
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at two per cent. on minimum monthly balances.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest at three per cent. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.
Interest at four per cent., subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.
All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th September 1871.

INSURANCES.

MILITARY MEN AT CIVIL RATES.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Head Office—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP £250,000
THE INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £850,000
THE LIFE TRUST FUND EXCEEDS £226,000
INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.
Directors of the Indian Branch.
A. Thorndike, Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton & Co.) Merchant.
T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Rettiewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Officiating Judge of the High Court.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.
Manager in India.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Esq.
ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
1. The rates of premium are lower than those of other Offices.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid ONE MONTH after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons, are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character, and in proportion to liabilities are estimated to exceed those of any other Assurance Company established in India.
8. Military men doing ordinary duty with their Regiments in time of peace as well as those in Civil employ, are accepted at Civil rates.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.
13. The Commercial Union Office is entirely free from amalgamations.
GENERAL REGULATIONS.
The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.
Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.
The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	...	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	...	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab	...	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Bangalore	...	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts	...	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	...	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Bangalore	...	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bimlipatam	...	Messrs. Minchin & Co.
Bombay	...	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	...	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	...	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	...	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	...	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Chumparun	...	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	...	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	...	Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Coconada	...	Abell, Will & Co.
Colombo	...	Fowlie, Richmond & Co.
Dalhousie	...	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	...	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	...	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	...	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	...	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Darjeeling	...	C. Graham, Esq.
Dhurmsala	...	A. J. Wheatley, Esq.
Etawah	...	Messrs. Cohen, Fenman & Co.
Jhansie	...	Bazonjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Jubbulpore	...	The Jubbulpore Trading Company.
Kandy	...	H. Thomson, Esq.
Kurseong	...	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	...	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	...	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Lucknow	...	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	...	Delhi and London Bank.
Madras	...	C. L. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary to Local Board.
Moulmein	...	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Mean Meer	...	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut	...	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	...	T. Lucas and Co.
Monghyr	...	Thomas & Co.
Murree	...	W. Baker, Esq.
Mussoorie	...	Delhi and London Bank.
Nagpore	...	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Ootacamund	...	L. F. Chapman, Esq.
Patna	...	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto	...	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Peshawur	...	W. Baker, Esq.
Purneah	...	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon	...	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Ranchi	...	C. W. Hawes, Esq.
Rawul Pindee	...	W. Baker, Esq.
Rohilkund Districts	...	H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet	...	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	...	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	...	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	...	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	...	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	...	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	...	United Bank of India.
Ditto	...	Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information, may be obtained on application to
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
30th September 1871. Agents at Bombay.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.
FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1859 ..... £228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ..... £485,189 5s. 8d.
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.
LIFE BRANCH.
Life Premiums for 1859 ..... £ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ..... £213,420 14s. 8d.
The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For a limited number of Years.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st June 1871.
THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.
Trustees.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
Chairman.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
Actuary and General Manager.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
Sub-Manager.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.
In point of security it is believed that the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.
Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show:—
New Business, First Quinquennium ..... £ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,419,466
Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ, with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

INSURANCES.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.
REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1865.
HEAD OFFICE—MEERUT.
BRANCH OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Directors.
R. V. REID, Esq. (Messrs. Finlay, Scott, & Co.), Merchant.
H. MANISTY, Esq., Solicitor.
W. MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co.), Merchant.
Medical Adviser.
E. B. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Surgeon, European General Hospital.
Policyholders' Auditor.
G. R. WILSON, Esq., Public Accountant.
Bankers.
The NEW BANK of BOMBAY, Limited.
Solicitors.
Messrs. MANISTY and FLETCHER.
Secretary for Western India.
D. McL. SLATER, Esq., Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.
ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THIS COMPANY.
1.—Economical Management.
2.—Assurances at the lowest safe rates.
3.—Investment of all Funds in Government Securities.
4.—A return of 10 per cent. of the Premium is guaranteed to Insurers on the With Profit Scale after the Third year, with prospect of farther participation quinquennially.
5.—Entire Direction in India.
6.—Cash Account and Balance Sheet of the Company's Assets and Liabilities published annually.
AGENTS.

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank
Ahmadabad	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.
Allahabad	Agra Savings Bank. Allahabad Bank. Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allyghur	C. W. Kinloch, Esq.
Asha	F.